PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,512—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	1899.
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	21st Jan.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	11th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,850	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 90

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	19th Feb., 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,283	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April, 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,069	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Jan., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 13, 1899

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
INDUS	6,000	Chevallier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Mezzo	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Dantin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	5th Feb., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.
S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 24th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 26th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th January, 1899.

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.
S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,729 tons, on or about 27th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 28th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
A STEAMER for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 28th February.
For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th January, 1899. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

PASSENGERS for BRINDISI and VENICE to land at Suez or Port Said and proceed at their expense to Alexandria and resume under their original ticket by the Company's other fortnightly steamers.

	Tons.	Sailing
Dco. BALDUINO ..Capt. O. Canepa ..	5,000	2nd Feb., 1899

RATES TO NAPLES, GENOA, BRINDISI, OR VENICE.
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325, 3rd Class, Rs. 150.
RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.
1st CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750, six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S.S. HORMIDA from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 28th January, 1899.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
F. BALDOVINO, Agent,
Sassoon House.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU" Capt. S. Kawamuro, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 29th instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager,
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

IN EVERY CASE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
Is the best and most reliable remedy, restoring all nervous waste and acting immediately
AS A HARMLESS STIMULANT AND POWERFUL TONIC.
Invaluable for Busy Men, Hard Workers, Convalescents and others.
This remedy has no equal, and will often Prevent a Breakdown in Health and afford thorough restoration.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OUTDOOR GAMES.
ENGLISH CRICKET KIT
BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD, &c.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH MAKE.
BEST FOOTBALL KIT.
Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Biadders All Accessories.
LAWN-TENNIS KIT.
By Ayres, Slazenger, and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed!
BEST GOLF KIT.
By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Park, Brogham, Anderson, etc. Specially selected and of guaranteed quality.
CROQUET, POLO, HOCKEY.
AGENTS FOR.
THE ROVER CYCLES.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

STORES AND GROCERIES
ROYAN'S A LA BORDELAISE
DO, A LA VATEL
Truffles, Morceaux, pieces for cooking purpose.
Jams, manufactured from choice fruits grown on the Himalayas.
ALL KINDS OF FRENCH STORES.
ITALIAN HAZEL NUTS.....As. 12 per lb.
Do Chestnuts.....As. 8 per lb.
SUPERIOR MARSEILLES SALAD OIL. This Olive Oil is guaranteed the best, pure and without mixture.
FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!
ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.
SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	12	0
Murias Regalia de Preferencia	" 50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	9
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

			Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes:—			
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings		per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do. 50	do.	9 0
Isabels	do. 50	do.	7 8
Exquisitas	do. 50	do.	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do. 50	do.	5 0
Little Devils	do. 50	do.	3 0
Club Londres	do. 100	do.	7 0
Nuevo Habano Especial	do. 100		6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		6 8
Habano 2A	do. 100		4 8
Cartado 1A	do. 100		6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

YOU WILL HAVE NO TROUBLE WITH YOUR HAIR
If you MAKE DAILY USE of
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
It is the MOST SUCCESSFUL PREPARATION in India for the PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION of the HAIR, acting as a nourishing FOOD and TONIC, STRENGTHENING THE GROWTH by NATURAL MEANS, without the FORCING EFFECT exercised BY THE STRONG CHEMICALS used in many "RESTORERS," "RENEWERS," etc.
GUARANTEED FREE FROM LEAD, SULPHUR, PARAFFIN, BENZINE or OTHER OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENTS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
SUITED TO LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of Mails. 32 pages of the "Mail Mail Budget" are, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully Compiled, Edited, Printed and Published. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

RESTLESS DAYS AND SLEEPLESS NIGHTS
prevented by the use of
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP
A remedy which will still the most troublesome COUGH and give refreshing SLUMBER, to those who use it.
Yet it is NON-POISONOUS, and containing nothing injurious, is suited alike
TO ADULTS AND CHILDREN.
It RELIEVES the Breathing
DISPERSES PHLEGM AND REMOVES HUSKINESS AND SORENESS OF THE THROAT.
Re. 1 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 2.
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Bathe, thermal and other, Houses stands on own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter Season.

PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES
GOERZ—TRIEDER—BINOCULARS
WONDERFUL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW GLASSES.
EVEN as abstrusity was the delight of the olden time alchemist, so is utilitarianism the creed of the latter-day scientist, whose every effort in the field of research is made with the object of bringing into the ken of the outer world some new truth, some item of knowledge worth applying to the practical requirements of everyday life. Among the most useful of these applications of science that have recently come to the front are the prismatic Binocular Glasses that have recently been invented in Germany, and which transcend any of the Old Fashioned Glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes Telescope excels the monster Glass that Lord Rosse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. Of course it is understood that the primary object of any Telescope combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and at the same time to magnify the image so formed sufficiently to enable its details to be observed without effort. A good telescope or field glass capable of producing a distinct image should therefore possess a large and well illuminated field and suitable magnifying power. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Goerz-Trieder binoculars introduced into India by Messrs. Marcks & Co. Ltd., Bombay. They are the result of long and exhaustive calculations and experiments and their optical and mechanical perfection and great portability will commend them to everyone whose profession, business or pastime necessitates the frequent use of a really good binocular glass.
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COFFEE.

	Rs. a.
Mocha, picked, whole, in frazils of about 7 lbs.	each. 7 15
" Freshly roasted and ground, per lb. tin, each Rs. 1-8;	doz. 15 0
French, prepared as in Paris, best quality (square tin), each, Rs. 1-5;	doz. 1 0
" " " second quality (round tin), each, Rs. 1;	doz. 10 8
Extract, Branson's	per bot. 0 12
Coffee and Milk Paste	per tin. 0 13

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
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THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"
CATALOGUE.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
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PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

REMEMBER OUR Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-1.
NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
W. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zeenat Musjid, Bombay.

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"GALS' GOSSIP," Rs. 2-10.
BY "PITCHER" (A. M. Binstead).
Joint Author of "A Pink 'Un and a Pelican."
Special Cover Design by Jan Van Beers.
By the Author of "Many Cargoes" and "The Skipper's Wooing."
W. W. JACOBS' "SEA URCHINS."
Rs 1-14.
W. E. NORRIS'S
"THE WIDOWER." Rs. 1-14.
"It should achieve an specially high degree of general favour."—(Graphic.)
AN EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE
BY THE MAN WHO SHOT NELSON.
"THE ADVENTURES OF A FRENCH SERGEANT."
During his Campaigns in Italy, Spain, Germany, Russia, etc., from 1805 to 1823.
COLONIAL EDITION. Rs. 1-14.
By the Author of "Jadoo," and "Three Men and a God."
"MILITARY DIALOGUES," Rs. 2-10.
By Lieut.-Colonel Newnham Davis.
With Illustrations by Caton Woodville and Louis Edwards.
"THE STANDARD BEARER."
BY S. R. CROCKETT, paper, Rs. 1-14; Cloth, Rs. 2-8.
Anstey's New Book. (AUTHOR OF VICE-VERSA.)
"LOVE AMONG THE LIONS," Rs. 1-12.
A Charming little Romance.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "TRIESTE," from TRIEST and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No 2.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 3 days of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.
E. SCARPA, Agent.

TO LET.
No. 5, QUEEN'S GURDEN ROAD, POONA,
1st FEBRUARY to 15th MAY, 99.
A LARGE and commodious BUNGALOW with stables, servants quarters. Terms moderate,
apply to "D"
Care of Deccan Herald Poona.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.
WANTED, a full time ASSISTANT SECRETARY, for the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. Pay Rupees 100. Member of the Fund possessing knowledge of Accounts preferred. Apply with testimonials on or before 1st February, 1899 to SECRETARY, Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Secretariat, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS FOR COAL.
SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY at the beginning of February of 2,000 Tons of DAVISONS WEST HARTLEY, GIRIDHI, or DESHREGHUR COAL will be received by the Undersigned, at his office, Ballard Road, up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant.
Further information will be given to intending Tenderers on application to the Undersigned.
P. G. MESSENT, Engineer,
Bombay, For. Trust.
Bombay, 19th January, 1899.

NOTICE.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following articles of CLOTHING for the District Police for a period of three years to commence from date of contract :—

TUNIC COATS No. 1,	FOOT POLICE.
" 2	"
" 3	"
" 1	MOUNTED POLICE.
" 2	"
" 3	"
GREAT COATS,	FOOT POLICE
	MOUNTED POLICE.
KILMARNOCK CAPS.	
SUMMER SUITS,	FOOT POLICE.
SUMMER COAT	MOUNTED POLICE.
RIDING BREECHES	
BRASS BUTTONS with ring large,	
" small	
WHISTLES WITH CHAIN.	
PAGRIS, Dark blue with or without red ends,	Foot Police.
PHETAS MOUNTED POLICE,	
KOOLAS.	
HAVERSACKS.	
CARPETS.	
DARK blue dyed drill for Jamadars	

Further information may be had and samples seen at the undersigned's office where sealed tenders will be received up to the 15th proximo.
J. DOWN,
Inspector General of Police,
Poona, 17th January 1899.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 27th day of January, 1899, for the work of Pitching with STONES the SLOPES of the embankment put up in connection with the new Kurla Dejnar Railway.
2. Form of Tender, Schedule of rates etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1000 one thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and if be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

SMOKE ONLY
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
(late Moretti and Alevra).
CIGARETTES.
ALWAYS FRESH, PURE AND FRAGRANT.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
PERFUMED CIGARETTES	4 0
AROMATIC do.	3 0
EXTRA No. 1 do.	2 4
EXTRA No. 2 do.	1 12

Special discount to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.
Give them a trial and you will be convinced that no other BRAND can compete with them in price and quality.
SOLE AGENTS :—
V. FUCILE & CO.,
Below BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Hundreds other Offices of the Company in India.

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LINCOLN AND LAUGHTER
Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST,
TIVOLI THEATRE,
POSITIVELY
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21st.
AND MONDAY, 23RD, AT 9 O'CLOCK.
MR. FRANK LINCOLN,
THE WORLD-FAMED
HUMOURIST,
WILL GIVE AN ORIGINAL
MELO-MONOLOGUE
ENTERTAINMENT
CONSISTING OF
MUSICAL TRAVESTIES and SOCIAL SATIRES.
PERSONAL COMMENDATIONS:—
Your imitations are simply wonderful.—The PRINCE of WALES.
You cannot laughter.—The Rt. Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE.
A mimic of startling fidelity.—The CZAR of RUSSIA.
Your nonsense is serious.—ADELINA PATTI.
A wholesome elocutionist.—SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
I am indebted to you for an evening of intellectual fun.—JOHN RUSKIN.
I never laughed so much in my life.—THE KING OF SIAM.
CALCUTTA PRESS OPINIONS :—
By far the greatest entertainer we have ever had.—Calcutta "Englishman."
Kept a crowded audience for two hours in roars of laughter. A remarkably clever mimic.—Calcutta "Statesman".
Frank Lincoln possesses the supreme gift of compelling laughter in spite of oneself. For two solid hours a critical audience bubbled with merriment at his exquisite fun and mimicry.—Calcutta "Indian Daily News."
PRICES OF ADMISSION Rs. 3, 2 AND 1.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.
3 Polo and 3 Golf sticks and 1 leather bag
Also by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. A. C. Pallonji and Co. ex s s Britannia.

Mc	L	955-6-2 cases wax works 1 brass works
A 123		bust ornaments
B	Co.	

On account and risk of Messrs, Esmail Abdool Currim etc. ex s s Ballarat

Mc	L	
A 127		115-129-18 cases J. T. Mortons provisions
B	Co.	

On account and risk of Memon Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed ex s s Imperialist.

W	B	No 194—1 case hosiery containing shirts, and
A 132		ladies and girls cashmere hose.
C	Co.	

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong dog cart, in very good order
1 second hand strong office shigram, in good order
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order
1 bay Arabi quiet in harness
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 second hand strong landau, in very good order
1 grey Pegu pony, very fast, quiet in harness,
1 Calcutta made small coach, in very good order
1 very stylish gig in perfect order suitable for horse from 14 to 15 hands
1 strong cabriolet with bay pony 14 1 hands and harness
1 strong phaeton with bay waller gelding and harness

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the duly appointed Committee, of the estate deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the building materials of houses in Apollo Street, Fort, near Share Bazaar, in 7 lots, the purchaser to remove the same to ground level within a month of purchase.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.
On TUESDAY, the 24th inst, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs A. C. Pallonji and Co. ex s s Brittania

Mc	L	761-976—10 cases cash 50 pieces 35 by 40 yards
A 115		5 shirts white shirtings
B	Co.	

B NA FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kids Grove Lodge, at Colaba, behind Tramway Stables, handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, one 6-octave sweet toned cottage piano, by Rose and Co, pearly new, gun revolver, and cashine, etc. etc., the property of H. J. THOMAS, Esq Senior.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF "KIDSGROVE LODGE" AT COLABA, BEHIND THE TRAMWAY STABLES.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—
A wooden bungalow known as Kidsgrove Lodge, for removal.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Compound Condensing Engines fly Wheel, Shafting, Girders, etc, at Falkland Road, opposite Bapty Brothers Flour Mill.
Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place at 2 p.m. the following machinery
1 compound condensing engine of 400 indicated horse-power. high pressure cylinder 24", low pressure cylinder 42", stroke 48".
1 high pressure engine, cylinder 22" stroke 48"
1 high pressure engine, cylinder 22", stroke 48", but without fly wheel
The above two engines might be worked together.
1 spare fly wheel 10ft diameter, 18" face also sundry shafting, girders, etc
For further particulars, specifications, etc, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.
Under instructions from Mr. H. J. Thomas senior, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will on SATURDAY the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., put up for sale by Public Auction at their rooms 67 Shares of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF FORAS LAND at DeLisle Road, near the G I P Railway, Byculla Station.
Messrs BENNETT and Co will, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable vacant piece of land—
All that piece or parcel of foras land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Chinchpoogly on the west side of DeLisle Road, in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvie containing by admeasurement 11021 square yards or thereabout, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No 20, old No 202, and new survey No 2428, and bounded as follows—On or towards the south by Government land, on or towards the north partly by the vacant ground of Rubyn DeSouza and Beatrice DeSouza and partly by the vacant ground of Mr. Joel Delima Souza, on or towards the east by the DeLisle Road, and on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Narayen Balajee.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHANGAUM.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 4 p.m., the following property.—All that piece of land situate near the railway station at Khangaum, admeasuring 11 acres and 29 guntas, more or thereabouts, together with the buildings standing the on, formerly the property of the Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co., Ltd. The property is bounded by a high pucca-built stone wall and is situate at Khangaum, in the sub district of Khangaum, in the district of Akola, in West Berar, and is bounded on or towards the east by the public road leading from Khangaum to Selam, on or towards the west by the high road from Khangaum to Necmgaum on or towards the north by a cotton field, and on or towards the south partly by an open field and partly by a nullah, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Company Limited. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 20th January, 1899.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
AUCTION SALE OF MILL YARN (26 BALES).
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th January, 1899, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises at Foras Road, by order of the Madhowjee Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Chotalal Himatlal, Moolchand Ranchod, Laloo Coober and Manilal Ratilal, trading under the name and style of Chotalal Himatlal, the following bales of the Madhowjee Dharamsi mill's yarn
24 bales ring doublers, No. 2 20s, China ticket.
2 " mule, No. 6s, Sun ticket.
(of 400 lbs. each).
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th January, 1899.

A BOON TO MEN.
A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PECULIAR DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Post, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge for Rs. 5. MORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON. Established 30 Years.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COLEEWADA, MAZAGON.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Narayan Bhimji, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Krishna Dewoo Patel Nakhwa, Ramjee Dewoo Patel Nakhwa Narayen Dewoo Patel Nakhwa and Gunpat Ramjee Patel Nakhwa, the mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of April, 1895 the following property viz.—
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, in the registration sub district of Bombay, at Coleewada-Mazagon, containing by admeasurement—square yards, registered under old No. 14 new No. 11339, old Survey No. 375, and new Survey No. 2210, and assessed, by the Municipality under Ward No. 6984, and Street No 30, and bounded on the east by the property of Fakoor Nakhwa and partly by the house of Dhurma Nanji on the west by the house of Kootaris Akhada, on the north by the house of Narayen Bhika, and on the south by the house of Jamnabai, and the premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture, by Roberts, Derjee Lages and others, also English and Ratnagiri cane furniture, rich electroplated ware specially brought from England, cases of electroplate spoons and forks for 12 persons, rich cut glassware, by Treacher for six persons, hand-painted dessert and tea sets, first-rate ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, double door iron safe with Chubbs, patent lock, rich large size engravings and pictures, Persian carpets, mirror, screens, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, English victoria in first-rate order, by Avezay, high wheeled dog-cart, English cow, goat, drawing room palms, fern house, etc., the property of H. COULDREY, Esq., proceeding to England.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following.—
Furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing dressing and washhand tables, book and hat stands, etc.
1 grandathetic square piano by Rose and Co., in good order.
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late, Ebrahim Hajee Esmale, consisting of gold ornaments such as vale, necklace, chain, nosering, etc.
Also the effects of the late Mr. Nusserjee Dhunjeebhai Soonawe, consisting of Gujrati and English books, picture frames, sewing machine, gold and bead necklace, pipe cutting machine, etc.
On account of the concerned—

1	iron safe	30 by 19 by 19	with drawer and Chubb's lock.
1	"	25 by 18 by 17	" "
1	"	26 by 17 by 15	" "
1	"	24 by 15 by 16	" "

AT 2 P.M.
1 new solid tyred bicycle, and few pneumatic second-hand bicycles.
1 Surat buffalo in full milk, with calf, one 5mouth old
1 Jaffarabad buffalo in calf, at present giving 8 seers milk, when in full milk gives 15 seers daily
1 handsome victoria with lamps
1 handsome landau in good order,
1 high-wheeled light dogcart
1 strong-built landau in good order
1 strong-built office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, next to warrant officer's quarters, the handsome blackwood, and teakelwood house hold furniture plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet toned cottage piano by Rose table ornaments lamps, pictures collection of garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of P. KELLY Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.
The property of another gentleman
1 Chesnut Arab horse going in harness.

SALE OF A VALUABLE DIAMOND AND RUBY NECKLACE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the executors of the will of a deceased Parsee Lady—
One valuable necklace set with fine brilliant and rubies.
The necklace will be on view 4 days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF VALUABLE AND CHOICE GARDEN PLANTS.
On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, a large collection of choice, beautifully grown plants, trees and pots, such as farinela Adranture, Ascharies stephanotis, Nicosia alocadia, palms, roses, marantas, violets, etc., the property of A. LESLIE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 26th prox, at 3 p.m, the effects of the late Mrs. Jane Marshall, consisting of diamond, sapphire and moonstone rings, diamond and pearl bracelets and brooches, gold wristlet with watch, gold and silver wristlets, gold necklace and locket, watch chain, gold sovereigns, leather dressing case, hair and cloth brushes, thermometer, and sundry articles.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th January, 1899.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
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Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due
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Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,000,000

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LIBERAL INETREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
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CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15,) Raw Walers Changed extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
12-4, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.!
Sole Importers and Bottlers

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE—Just Landed.—BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE. The Bluthner Grand is the Queen of Pianos. Every Gradation of tone, from the most Ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo can be perfectly produced on them. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents, Bombay, and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

LADIES *en route* to England are invited to inspect our Shirt Blouses. Latest Styles at very Moderate Prices. Fashionable Silk Ties and Bows to wear with same. —ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

MONARCH HIGH GRADE CYCLES with nickel-plated Wellswood Rims, fitted with G. and J. or Dunlop Double Tube Tyres. Rs. 175, and upwards Catalogues on application. SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One brand-new highest grade LADY'S CYCLE, by Robart of Birmingham, with all Accessories, B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, etc., 23, Horuby Row.

FOR SALE.—CHINESE CHOW DOG PUP, good pedigree, and possessing all the distinctive marks of its breed.—Address "S," care of this office."

WANTED, a STORE CLERK, on Rs. 100, and Rs. 25 Conveyance Allowance. Apply to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Bombay Municipality with testimonials.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallralum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

REQUIRED, for night work, in a Cotton Ginning Factory, up-country a Second class Parsee ENGINEER, with a knowledge of Compound Condensing Engines. Apply to "No. 333," care of this paper.

WANTED to LEASE a piece of ground, (3,000 Sq. yds. more or less) for Manufacturing purposes, near Waree Bunder Goods Station. Apply with fullest particulars to "No. 214," care of this Paper.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummam Street.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, Organ-toned, with 20 and 30 keys, in Mahogany box. Rs. 30, 35, 60 and Rs. 80.—STEFFENAUER and CO, Fort, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk from Railway Station. Each Family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in solo production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Hornby Row.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY CURZON.—A GROUP taken at the Government House, Bombay, with their Excellencies LORD and LADY SANDHURST and STAFF, Now available at the Art Photographic Saloon of Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, Photographers to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay. Price Rs. 5. each copy mounted on card, unmounted Rs. 4. Packing and postage extra.

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LAWS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Cursetjee Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-4, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Benaghat, Bengal.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, with Appendices and Index.
PRICE..... Re. 6;
Packing and Postage extra.
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There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.
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FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 3-4 per Bottle.

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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES, and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste, for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
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FOR
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FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.
WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—Menist's Spectacles.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY	21st January,	1899.
Do	28th do	do
Do	4th February	do
Do	4th March	do
Do	11th do	do
Do	18th do	do
Do	25th do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 28th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during the year 1899-1900 of the following articles :—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties, White and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid, and Webbing, etc. These materials are required to be of BONAFIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold Laces, Cords, Badges, etc.
3. Leather Articles, such as Boots, Shoes, Spur-straps, etc.
4. Miscellaneous Stores, such as Coal, Spindle and Rangoon Oil, Rope, Tar, Packing Cases, etc.
5. Hutments with Khaki Drill Covers, and Zinc Buttons.
6. Making up Haversacks.
7. Supply of country Bullock Carts for the conveyance of Government Stores from the Army Clothing Department, Alipore, to places in Calcutta and its vicinity.
8. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, old Packing materials, hoop iron, and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened on the 6th February, 1899. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lieut-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

ALIPORE, the 3rd January, 1899.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 8 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For respectus, etc., apply to

THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION on the premises 33, Rajpur Road, Dehrah Dun, at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of February, 1899, to the highest bidder over Rupees Forty thousand.

The DEHRA DUN HOTEL, a double-storied masonry built edifice with two large Public, eight large Bed, four Dressing and eight Bath Rooms and Cookhouse, all fully furnished, numerous Godowns and out-offices, coach-house and stabling for sixteen horses standing in about 4 Acres paying annually twenty-four annas as ground rent, together with a Phaeton, a Palki Gharis, Waggonette and two Dog carts, eight horses all broken into single and double harness and saddle with harness complete, and licences paid to the end of March, and also a complete stock of Dairy appliances comprising two Separators, a churn butter dryer, etc.

A going concern in all its branches.

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TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
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TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
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Cameras, Head and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

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NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 4-57m., 7-34n. Low water, 0-9n.
Result of the School Final Examination of the University.
Music at the Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
B. V. R., Fancy Dress Dance, Town Hall.
Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade., 9 p. m.
Tivoli Theatre, the Cinamatograph, 6 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

LINCOLN AND LAUGHTER.—Booking is brisk for Lincoln and Laughter auguring well for to-morrow, the opening night.

OBITUARY.—Mrs. Bhikubai, wife of Mr. Ramshunker Govindrao and daughter of Mr. Balkrishna Sadashivji, Superintendent, Bank of Bombay, died on Saturday, after a long illness. The lady was religiously and charitably disposed and popular in her own community.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mombassa, Lamu, Tanga, Dare-Salaam, Zanzibar, Ibo, Chindi, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m., to-morrow.

WASHED ASHORE.—On Wednesday the dead body of a human being, sex and race unknown, was found lying amongst the rocks at the back of the Mahaluxmee Battery, below high water mark. The body could not be identified, nor was there any evidence to show under what circumstances the said human being met with his or her death. Mr. Turner the corner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at Mahaluxme, on view of the body, when an open verdict was returned by the jury.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. A. Maliandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March	The Flying Colours ... Unrath.
Overture	Le Flambeau ... Kline.
Reminiscences of Sullivan	... Winterbottom.
Valse	Avant Le Bal ... Coote.
Selection	Il Trovatore ... Verdi.
Polka	Friendship ... Muth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INFRINGEMENT OF MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, the case in which Mr. Charles Wagman, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, charged Soolemanji Mooia Abdool Ali and eight others, dealers in paper, with infringing the Merchandise Marks Act, was called on for hearing. Mr. Payne, solicitor who prosecuted, said that as the accused had expressed their regret for what they had done, and as they had given up to complainant all the goods objected to, destroyed the labels, and undertaken not to use them again, he might be allowed to withdraw the case. The magistrate gave the necessary permission and discharged the accused.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Last evening a brougham, belonging to Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, was being driven along the Queen's Road, and when near the Queens Statue, the horse took fright and bolted down the Esplanade Road, with terrific speed. The carriage was occupied by four children and the coachman, who remained firm to his seat, tried his utmost to pull up, but all his efforts were unavailing. The animal continued its course up to Watson's Esplanade Hotel, where the carriage ran into back victoria No. 135 which was completely upset and the driver who was thrown off his seat was injured. The affrightened horse was immidiatly secured and the injured man was sent to the Goculdas Hospital. The children occupying the brougham, fortunately escaped unhurt.

SUICIDE THROUGH FEAR OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.—The dead body of a Purdesee, name unknown, was found floating in a well on the Esplanade on Wednesday morning. The police had the body removed, which bore no marks of violence. The information was circulated in the usual manner, but no one came forward to identify the body until the afternoon, when Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, and an open verdict was recorded. After the coroner's inquiry was over, the body of the deceased was identified as that of one Bugloo Sawdut Purdessee, a servant in the employ of one Namdar, an Irani shop-keeper in the Fort. It was also ascertained that deceased had been charged with criminal misapproprioation of property, and a warrant for his arrest had been issued.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shaik Adum, a cart-driver was charged by Inspector Gannon before Mr. S. E. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with rash and negligent act, and thereby causing hurt to a Hindu girl named Gaya, aged eleven years, residing with her parents at Kamatipoora. On Wednesday afternoon, the girl was going along Northbrook Street, when she was knocked down by a bullock, cart driven by the accused and was run over, sustaining a fracture of the left ankle. The police had the girl removed to the J. J. Hospital, and thence to the Dinshaw Petit Hospital for women and children, where she was detained. The driver said that he shouted out to the girl, but she did not seem to hear the warning. He made an attempt to pull up, but before he could do so, the girl was knocked down and a wheel passed over her leg, resulting in the above injury. The case was remanded pending the recovery of the girl, the accused being in the meantime liberated on bail.

ROBBING HIS FELLOW LODGER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted Sulleman Dir Mira Hossein, a Pathan, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of a leather bag containing embroidered wearing apparel and currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 120, belonging to Shah Hossein Dir Hossein, also a Pathan, residing in Pakmodia Street. Complainant arrived in Bombay on Tuesday last and went to reside in a house occupied by the accused and other Pathans. On the following morning complainant went to a mosque to break the Ramjan fast, leaving his bag in charge of the accused. When complainant returned home about two hours after, he found the bag missing. He questioned the accused, who denied all knowledge about it, saying that it might have been stolen by some one. The police were informed, and proceeded to the house, and on examining the place, found a portion of the stolen wearing apparel in a bag belonging to the accused. The latter at first denied the ownership of the bag, in which complainant's property was found, but subsequently admitted that it was his own. He averred his guilt before the Magistrate, who sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Constable Sullivan charged two victoria drivers, Nos. 117 and 25 with plying for hire in a place not appointed for that purpose, and driving in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. Gilbert Piper deposed that yesterday morning at a quarter to eleven, while he was riding his maxim bicycle from Piquet Road in the direction of Kalbadevi Road, a fare called out for a victoria. The driver of victoria No. 117, who was coming from the opposite direction, whipped his horse and charged for the fare, while the driver of victoria No. 25, who was ahead of Mr. Piper, turned round with the same object. Mr. Piper rode round to avoid an accident, when he was knocked against the horse of victoria No. 25, and fell on the front wheels of victoria No. 117. He escaped without sustaining any bodily injury, but the front wheel of his machine was broken. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 12 each, and ordered the amount of fine, if paid, to be given to the complainant as compensation. Mr. Piper said that the damages sustained by him would not be covered by the amount of the fine. His worship remarked that in that case Mr. Piper might sue the accused in the Small Causes Court to recover the full damages [illegible]

DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO PORTUGUESE DOCTORS AT ZANZIBAR.—In a suit between Dr. Augusto Braz de Souza of Goa, now a medical practitioner at Zanzibar, and Dr. Luis Antonio de Andrade, of Damaun, now the Zanzibar Government Veterinary Surgeon, Physician to His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar and Chief Plague Commissioner, appointed to take sanitary precautions at Zanzibar, pending before the Portuguese Consul General at Zanzibar, A commission was issued at the instance of Dr. Andrade, which was directed to the District court of Damaun to take certain evidence, and on its arrival here, Judge, Castro examined in court, Mr. Francis Moniz, the Assistant Judge, Mr. Francis Jacob Continho, the Acting Crown Advocate, and Dr. C. J. da Cunha, and at his residence the Octogenarian, Dr. Felippine Moniz. From the proceeding it appears that for about six years Dr. Souza and Dr. Andrade worked as partners both in their practice as medical practitioners and in a dispensary at Zanzibar. Owing to disputes the partnership was dissolved after a suit had been filed. In January 1891, Dr. Andrade, obtained from Dr. Souza a promissory note for Rs. 2,700, which was countersigned by the then Portuguese Consul General M. Montiregro. As the note was not discharged, Dr. Andrade filed a suit against Dr. Souza and obtained decree in 1897, and recovered the amount of the decree. Subsequently Dr. Souza applied to the court of the Portuguese Consul General to set aside the decree, and for an order to refund the amount paid, on the grounds that at the date of the Promissory note, Dr. Andrade had not the means to advance Rs. 2,700. In order to refuse this allegation and show that he had ample means in January 1891 to advance the sum to Dr. Souza, Dr. Andrade obtained the Commission. The evidence of the four witnesses examined by Dr. Castro, was directed to show that Dr. Andrade was a favourite child of his mother who died in 1890, leaving him up wards of R. 9,0.0.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector J. D. Ghandhi, of the Opium Department, charged Hemraj Ramji, an old smuggler, with having in his possession 95 tolas of opium, and Jairam Narayan, a cloth merchant, with 6 tolas of opium. Mr. Rustim Pesconji, Assistant Collector of Customs, prosecuted, while Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the second accused. It appeared from the evidence that the first accused, who had two previous convictions against him, was suspected of having in his possession some quantity of opium, and on a search being made in his house, 95 tolas of opium were found concealed beneath a wooden god. Subsequently the house of the second accused was searched by Inspector Diss, and after giving considerable trouble to the searching party, the accused produced six tolas of opium from an iron safe, used for keeping jewellery and other valuable articles. The first accused made a statement that the opium found with him in this case as well as in the two previous cases in which he had been convicted, belonged to the second accused, who was his relative. Mr. Kapadia said that his client, the second accused, was a wealthy and respectable merchant of Bombay, and had kept the opium for the use of his wife and other members of his family. The first accused was a bad character and had implicated his client owing to his having refused to give him board and lodging. Mr. Rustim asked the court to deal severely with the second accused, who, he said, made tools of men like the first accused and induced them to infringe the opium regulations. The magistrate in disposing of the case fined the first accused Rs. 300 or in default he ordered him to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. In regard to the second accused his worship remarked that as a respectable and influential man he ought to know law better, but this being his first offence the court inflicted a fine of Rs. 100 with an alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. The opium was ordered to be confiscated.

HIGH COURT.—APELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A VEXATIOUS CHARGE IS NO OFFENCE.

TATIA HARI, APPLICANT, AND NARBADDA, WOMAN, AND OTHER OPPONENTS.

THIS was an application by Tatia Hari for revision of an order passed by Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on the 28th October 1898, calling upon the applicant to show cause why sanction should not be given to prosecute him for bringing a vexatious charge against the opponents, Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Atmaram Jagannath and Mr. R. W. Desai, appeared for the applicant; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed bye Messrs. Payne, Gelbert, and Sayani, appeared for the opponents.

It appeared that in September last, the opponents were charged by the applicant before Mr. Spencer, the first opponent with criminal trespass and criminal misappropriation in respect of a liquor shop and its contents, and the second and third opponents with aiding each other in the commission of the offence. The magistrate, after hearing the case, acquitted and discharged the three opponents, remarking that the case was a vexatious one, though he had some doubt whether, upon the evidence, it was shown to be a false one. The magistrate further held the evidence of the applicant and his witnesses to be completely unreliable, and added that, however much he might blame the applicant, he did not feel justified, at least for the present, in calling upon him to show cause why he should not be punished according to law. Subsequently the opponents applied to the magistrate for sanction to prosecute the applicant for bringing a vexatious charge against them, alleging that the case was a vexatious and false one, got up merely to cause injury and annoyance to them. The applicant had put forward, they alleged, an absolutely false case in saying that the opponents forcibly broke open the locks of the shop, and that the opponent Pandoo Soodkajee was present on the morning of the 1st August 1898. The fact was that he was not there at all; and that the locks of the shop were not forcibly broken open, but were opened with the duplicate keys which the opponent Narbadabai had in her possession.

It was urged before their lordships on behalf of the applicant, that the magistrate took an entirely perverse view of the evidence and of the agreement to which the first opponent herself was a party. He failed to take notice of the important admission by the first opponent that she had a duplicate key with which she opened the shop. The possession of the duplicate key, and the use of it without intimation to the lawful occupier of the premises, for the time being, were matters from which an inference of guilt ought to have been drawn. There being a distinct assignment to the applicant of the tenancy, the magistrate ought to have held that the interest of the first opponent ceased altogether thereby, and that her wilful conduct in opening the applicant's lock with a duplicate key was criminal, &c.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: To bring a vexatious charge is not an offence under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, and therefore the magistrate had no juris diction to summon the applicant to appear before him to show cese why sanction should not be given for his prosecution under that section for such an act. We reverse the order to show cause, dated 28th October 1898 which, as worded, is only in respect of a vexatious charge.

BOMBAY RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA DAY.

Handicap for Bombay Sixth Extra Races on Saturday :—

The Omnium—7 furlongs

Marwari	9	10
Rapidity	9	2
Clarice	9	1
Antoinette	8	9
Dakin	7	3
Nadgow	7	0

The Desert Stakes—1 mile

Hampton	9	4
Nenal	9	2
Velma	9	1
President	8	12
Hyderi	8	6
Squire	8	1
Liverpool	7	13
Barrister	7	12
Midnight	7	11
Charter	7	10

The Dwarf Plate—6 furlongs

Pretender	9	2
Driver	8	11
Muktar	8	2
Anaiza	8	2
Quality	7	9
Gift	7	7
Nizam	7	5

The Lawn Stakes—5 furlongs

Eric	9	3
Lubra	8	13
Lily of the Valley	8	0
Milkmaid	7	13
Driver	7	10
Lismore	7	9

The Welter Plate—5 furlongs

Marengo late Stowaway	12	0
Atlas Moth late What-cheer	11	0
Hawthorn	10	7
Klondyke	10	0

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. C.

Bombay, January 18th 1899.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Algar Mrs	Elmore John H	O'Connor W
Allan Cecil Miss	Fialho J	Oldmeadow E Miss
Alvares N Dr	Field H C	Overthrow J, Mrs
Anderson J	Flewker John	Oviedo Francisco
Archer J J	Gaitley W A	Parker Mrs
Baboo Baijnath Chowbey	Gopalchandra Shastri	Pelite F
Barker Miss	Gordon Robert V	Peterson C K
Bird Hendvell Revd	Greene S Clayton	Pillay C Rangasamy
Bombay Sophie Miss	Hackley E ... ra	Piurto H
Brown C H Revd	Hahn Alfred	Powell Miss
Banser Lothar de	Harrington H S	Prunadis Antone
Burjorji Bomanji Shroff	Hartnall Miss	Robert O G
Clark Chas B Revd	Horning-aw F R	Roodrow James
Daboo Killen Miss	Howe G R Logan	Saunders T E
David Domingo	James James R	Schoslheinizki N
Davies J R	Khambata Ardasher K	Son B B
Desselle W Dobrowch	Kiernander C M	Shepherd G A
Dharban Ratanshaw Bhanjishaw	Lakin Mrs	Sullivan S S
Dikson D D	Lo Lucy Miss	Suvikiffe S
Dobrowich W	Lodovico Briasko	Thomson G C
Drucker Emilia Miss	Luigi Marionaro	Vakil A K
Eacan A B Miss	Malla & Co	Valentine Mrs
Edwards F	Mitchell W Prof	Wagenlicher G R
	Morrison J W	Walker Mrs
	Mosse G Mrs	Williams Bird Miss
	Nice J w	Wilson Carrie
	Norman, J W	Witkowski C
		Wood F N Mrs

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin ; "also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE END OF THE CENTURY draws near, and somehow the fact impresses one and makes one think. On the threshold, as it were, of the twentieth century, we pause and take a glance back over the years that are gone. How much has happened during this now dying century? What wonders have been given to the world? The power and use of steam, the electric telegraph—these and many others are the discoveries of the nineteenth century. But that which will cause the closing century to stand out above all that have gone before and all that are to come, in the fact that in its earlier half was discovered a priceless blessing to mankind—those universal remedies—Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	7	5	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	9	2	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	13	10	36
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi ...	19	1	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	22	11	48
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	7	1	11
G Mahim and Worli ...	5	2	8
Water Division ...	0	0	2
Non-Resident and unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	37	50
Total ...	73	69	201
Total plague deaths to date ...	32,913	23,368	
Same date last year ...	118	122	264

FOUND ON ROAD.

On Wednesday morning a dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, aged about forty years, was found on De Lisle Road. The District Plague Officer certified death to be due to plague and the body was ordered to be disposed of.

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

There was one death on the 14th instant and one death yesterday in the Konakondla Camp; two deaths in the Choulur fields on the 14th, and one in the Hindupur Camp on the 15th. All these are declared to be indigenous. The Collector of Bellary wires that one plague patient from the fields at Hospet, who was removed to the Hospital, died on the night of the 15th; that the total patients, reported on the 11th instant, died yesterday morning, and that a suspected death of the Hospet contacts took place yesterday. The house of the deceased was disinfected. There were one attack on the 14th and two attacks and one death on the 15th instant at Maddikera, in the Kurnool District. The Secretary to the Municipal Council at Vellore reports that Seetharamier, who was attacked on the 15th, died yesterday afternoon, and that Ammakunno, aged 9, who was attacked on the 15th died yesterday morning. These deaths took place in the affected area. The Collector of Salem telegraphs that two additional seizures proved fatal at Shulagiri on the 12th; there was one seizure in the same locality on the 13th; there were 4 seizures at Mattigiri on the 14th and two dead bodies were secretly buried in the Mahomedan Camp; there was one death, with no fresh seizures at Tiyur; there were 2 seizures and 4 deaths in the fields and one death in the Hospital at Shulagiri on the 14th instant and a patient named Muniamma, one of the contacts at Kettandipatti, has been admitted as an inmate to the Jollarpet Camp, suffering from fever.—*Madras Mail* (Jan. 17).

THE OWNERSHIP OF A HORSE IN DISPUTE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. M. CURSETJI, Third Judge.)

MRS. ATKINS VS. O'BRIEN.

THIS was a case in which Mrs. Ellen Atkins, widow, claimed to recover from the defendant Rs. 557 in respect of a roan country bred pony and harness and damages. Mr. Brown, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. Smetham, Solicitor represented the defendant.

Miss. Ethel Cragg, examined by Mr. Brown, said that the whole of the page in the account book (produced) was in her handwriting. It was written by her in pencil. The writing in red pencil was also hers. The entries on the page were made from two slips of paper. The slips were destroyed after they had been entered into the account book. She made the entry "for cabriolett" not of her own knowledge but from the slips of paper. She remembered the purchase of the cabriolett. The date of payment for it was 20th September 1895. The pony referred to in the latter part of the entry, referred to a roan pony called "Sally." That pony was taken away from her (witness') mother's stable. Up to the time of the dispute, the pony belonged to them as far as she knew. Witness used to drive the animal, as well as the other members of the family and it was considered their own property. Mr. O'Brien lived in their house up to June 1897. He boarded with the family during the period he stayed in the house. During that time the pony was spoken as their own property. Mr. O'Brien had a carriage and horse of his own, during the last twelve months that he stayed in their house. Before that period he had no horse and carriage. For some time he kept his animal in the same stable as theirs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smetham witness said that she was quite sure that Mr. O'Brien had no conveyance before the period of twelve months, that he remained with them. Witness could not account for Mr. O'Briens paying a Municipal wheel tax for the year 1892-93. She would swear that Mr. O'Brien was living with them in 1892-93. He had a four-wheeled dog cart. Witness could not account for his purchasing a four wheeled dog cart in 1894. To her knowledge Mr. O'Brien had no carriage prior to the period of last twelve months that he stayed with them. She was sure he had no dog cart in 1894. There was a suit in the High Court filed by witness' mother against Mr. O'Brien, in which the latter put in a counter claim. The case was heard last year. At that suit witness gave evidence. She produced a small black account book in that case, in which the numbers of notes paid for the cabriolett were entered, but she could not say whether the numbers of the notes paid for the pony were entered in that book. She did not know if that book was produced in the police court case. She could not say why the numbers of notes for the cabriolett were entered in two books. She did not remember having entered the numbers of notes paid for anything else. She could not account how she came to write the entries in the rough book partly in black and partly in red pencil. Perhaps the black pencil was broken while writing and she picked up a red pencil and entered the accounts. Her mother was in the habit of lending money. The accounts of the loans were entered in the black book referred to. In that book all the entries were headed at the top of the page and not at the side as in the book now shown to her. Witness was accustomed to enter the amounts advanced and received in the black book. The numbers of the notes paid for the cabriolett were not entered in the book in the usual manner as it was a friendly transaction.

Examined by the Court, witness said the numbers of notes in the black account book must have been entered, after they had been entered in the book before the court. The pony was removed from the stable on the 3rd of July 1893, upto which time they were using it. The cabriolett was purchased in Poona before they had got the poney. The carriage was purchased through Mr. O'Brien from Cassum Ludha, the money being paid to Mr. O'Brien. The pony was first lent to them by Mr. Donald Greenhalgh.

Mr. Brown then called out the names of witnesses one after the other, but none of them responded. Mr. Brown said that from what he had heard that morning, he anticipated that this would be the result. The witnesses were all served with summonses and they all attended on the previous occasion. Mr. Brown understood that they had been written to on the previous day, warning them that their attendence would be required on that morning. That the witnesses should stay away in this manner was very suspicious, under the circumstances Mr. Brown applied for an adjournment and issue of fresh summonses.

Mr. Smetham was asked by the Court to proceed with the examination of his witnesses but he declined to do so as the other side had not closed their case. He said that on the previous hearing he had his witnesses brought in court and warned by the court that their attendance would be indispensable that morning. If the other side had taken a like precaution they would not have come in this difficulty.

The further hearing was then adjourned to the 3rd proximo.

THE new year directs attention to some of the curiosities of the calendar. A century, for instance, can not begin on a Sunday or a Wednesday or a Friday Again, the same calendars can be used every twenty years. In years that are not leap years the year begins and ends on the same day of the week. So that January begins on the same day as October, April as July, September as December, while February, March, and November begin on the same day.

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SCIENTIFIC BALLOONING IN BERLIN.

ACCOUNT OF PROF. BERSON'S ASCENT.

A BERLIN correspondent writes :—Under the title "In Glaisher's Footsteps," Professors A Berton publishes a very interesting account of his balloon ascent on the 14th September in England, in company with Mr. Stanley Spencer, the owner of the balloon Excelsior, in which they travelled. The object of the ascent was to ascertain definitely the temperature at heights of about 7,000, or 8,000 metres as all observations recently made differed greatly from those of Glaisher. Glaishe found that the temperature sank comparatively very little, and only slowly. Mr. Berson partly attributed this to the fact that Glaisher might not have sufficiently protected his instruments from the sun's rays. The well-known meteorologist, Nils Eckholm, at Upsala, thought however, that it was perhaps due to atmospheric differences existing between England and the Continent. In order to find this out, Mr. Berson determined to make the ascent in England on a very hot day. Unfortunately, the extremely hot days of August were allowed to slip by, the preparations not being finished, and also on the hottest day this year—the 7th of September—the ascent could not take place owing to other obstacles, Professor Berson took the opportunity of paying a visit to Mr. James Glaisher at South Croydon, and a week later, on the 14th of September, at half-past one p.m., they made their ascent.

The balloon (says the seronaut) shot up into the air with great velocity; it regularly roared again in the pear-shaped masses of stuff which hung down, between the folds of which the gas, rapidly forced to expand, rushed in with powerful pressure. The cords of the net stretched and creaked as the balloon changed its shape. The car was in a perpetual tremble. The eye glanced quickly at the new panorama before it a perfectly different picture from what I was used to in North and Central Germany. As often as I turned my gaze to the apparatus, I found that the thermometer had fallen several degrees. The Excelsior rose at times with a vertical rapidity of

FIVE TO SIX METRES IN A SECOND

and in half and hour, we had risen so high that the barometer showed 515 millimetres, and a temperature of 26-1-2 degrees at a height of 7,200 metres, so that we had ascended at the rate of 4 metres per second. For half an hour, therefore, we rose every second a story heigher. At about 6,000 metres, Mr. Spencer had called out to me that he began to feel queer. I know from experience what this meant, and advised him to begin breathing oxygen at once. He did so with excellent results, and a few minutes later, I followed his example. I cannot emphasise enough, contrary to other assertions, how beneficial this is. With a slow forward movement the balloon had, meanwhile, described almost a semi-circle, and before 3 o'clock, after we had thrown out ballast, had exceeded a height of 8,000 metres. The rapid fell in temperature which took place in the first 1,000 metres, near the strongly-heated earth, but which over 4,500 metres was less rapid (a little over ½ degree per 100 metres), now increased in rapidity up to 0.8 deg. per 100 metres, and I quickly saw that the thermometer (quicksilver and alcohol) was hastening on to the degrees of cold to which we are accustomed, and which we expect at these heights. Already below 8,000 metres, the temperature had sunk below 30 degrees, and it continued to fall rapidly. We had sailed across the Thames to the east of London, and now appeared to be flying with a westerly wind. All London seemed to lie at our feet, and yet we thought we were in immediate proximity to the mouth of the Thames, which spreads out like the sea. The sea made deep cuttings into the land at the Bays of Chatham, Whitstable, Malden, Colchester, and Ipswich, and we felt as if it were being drawn away under our feet. Whilst a slightly undulating landscape appears to the expert aeronaut from a slight height only as seadows and stages of colour, from this height the Downs, the Weald, and the hills of Hertfordshire and Essex seemed to be perfectly flattened out. In mighty curves the sea surrounded

LIKE A SILVER MIRROR

the south of England. The Straits of Dover opened out towards the south-west, and out of the white mist of the sunny horson one saw in fine, sharp outline the darker stretch of coast on the other side, the land between Dunkirk and Dieppe. I have often on the high peaks of the Alps made use of the words "never to be forgotten," but I never used them with to much right as at side of the picture of lands and seas.

At four minutes past three a half was called. We had by degress used all the ballast at our disposal and only four medium-sized bags of sand, weighing altogether about 60 kilogrammes, remained, which had to be kept for descent. We were at a height of 8,330 metres, at a air pressure of 271 millimetres, and 34.1 deg. air temperature, both of us feeling quite well by breathing oxygen. I even having to stop for several minutes to attend to the apparatus. We were, of course, in that peculiar state in which very body is in such a rarefied atmosphere. As the balloon, after a slight descent, again turned round, and we continued at this great height, the cold became very perceptible, especially as the sun was lower down on the horizon, and in the excitement of the departure we had left a bundle of woollen underclothing lying peacefully on the grass, and were dressed only in clothes suitable for a hot summer's day in London. This at a sinking of the temperature of 61 deg. Celsius was certainly not sufficient. I must add as excuse that I

NEVER THOUGHT WE SHOULD REACH SUCH HEIGHTS

the two of us in such a small balloon. But soon the balloon began to descend of itself, and a rapid study of the sharply defined map at our feet appeared to betray that we were quickly nearing the great broad waters of the mouth of the Thames, so by drawing the valve we hastened the fall. A good bump on the ground is always to be preferred to being carried out to sea, the worst and only great danger for aronauts. Well, this bump was not denied us. The balloon flew through one kilometre after the other, the upper 4,000 metres in 16 minutes, the lower ones in twenty minutes. During the descent I succeeded in making several observations and in packing my instruments. I directed my gaze below me, sea and coast and finally the Thames disappeared. Fields, woods, and meadows alternated. We fly across a railway track. A crash, a bound into the air, another bump—not so bad this time—and in another minute I look at my watch and say to Mr. Spencer: "Landed at 3.55." On the same day the German aeronaut, Dr. Sabring, had made the ascent from Berlin, and landed, after having reached a height of 6,200 metres, near Konggratz, in Bohemia. His observations as to the temperature agreed with those made by Berson, so that the presumption that atmospheric differences between England and the Continent were the cause of the different results obtained by Mr. Glaisher and the other aeronauts proved to be erroneous. In England, as well as on the Continent, the temperature at heights of about 3,000 metres is about 34deg., and the statement

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.

AT yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills in London there were Rs. 14,30,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 21,70,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 5,50,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 3-32d. 7 per cent. of the tenders wheat were accepted. Of Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 5,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 7,60,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 5,10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1-8d., acceptance being accorded to 7 per cent. of the tenders at that rate. Extra allotments of Bills were made, amounting to Rs. 1,40,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 on Madras, at 1s. 4 1-8d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols advanced 1-16 per cent. yesterday, to 110 3-8, French Rentes 1-4 per cent, to 102; and Rupee securities 1-2 per cent, to £65 7-8. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117. Paris Exchange on London declined 2 centimes to 25·19 fcs. Discount on Short London Bills at 3⅛ months' sight was quoted at 1 7-8 per cent; and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower at 27 1-2d. per oz., and in New York 1-8 cent, to 59 5-8 cents per oz., demand exchange on London remaining at 4 84 3-4 dollars. For Braziers' Copper £72 was quoted, and for yellow metal 6 1-4d.

Gunzarat yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 34 2-4s. per 416 lbs., January February shipment, to Havre, Antwarp and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market quiet; Cawnpore yellow Rapeseed at 34 1-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, same sellers in a quiet market; and Brown Rapeseed at 32 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal market quiet.

Spot prices were uncharged in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday; but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. higher, extreme quotations being 3 3-32d. and 3 9-64d. per lb., for January and May and June delivery, respectively. The day's sales were 15,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales Surat; and the imports 14,000 bales. The Market closed firmer, Surats quiet but steady, arrivals firm. The Manchester Market was firm.

Ready Mid: Uplands advanced 1-8 cent. in New York, to 6 1-8 cents, per lb.; April futures 11 points, to 5·82 cents, and July futures 10 points, to 5·89 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 24,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day, with a good enquiry, and an advance in forward prices of Rs. per candy. Exporters bought 800 bales, and the mills 1,400 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,014	bales.
Wheat	10,221	cwts.
Linseed	4,191	"
Rapeseed	1,264	"
Gingellyseed	12,216	"
Groundnuts	1,150	"
Castorseed	797	"
Rice	38,787	"

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegrphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. fo three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce and but little was reported at the rates; for the Bank Paper there was a small enquiry, and a moderate amount of Demand was done at 1s. 4 1-8d. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 3-32d.	Per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
France	171 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has to-day been an unsettled feeling in the market with 97 13-16d. quoted for 3 1-8 per Cents, for money, and 97 7-8 for Account.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mills have declined Rs. 17 1-2, and Western India, Rs. 9 1-2. The market is dull.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th January, 1899.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School for all members to-day, and Monday the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching order.

2. The squadron will parade near the Queen's Statue, on Tuesday the 24th instant, at 6-45 a.m. Dress—Marching order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E.F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th January, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday the 21st instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground for Commanding Officer's Parade.

By Order,

C. MOSS, Captain, Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. BOUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th January, 1899.

1. The Ninth Annual Camp of the Corps will be held at Mahalaxmi Fort, and will commence on the 21st January and last until the night of the 28th January.

(2) The Corps will Parade to march into Camp on Saturday the 21st instant, as follows:—

No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Oval, at 4-15 p.m., sharp and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road.

No. 2 Company parade at Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m., on the arrival of No. 1 Company the Corps will march to Mahalaxmi Fort.

Dress for this Parade—Drill order with arms, putties to be worn, and Field Service Caps to be carried in the hand.

2. The Corps will parade for Divine Service on Sunday next the 22nd instant, at 10-45 a.m. at the Camp, Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress—Full Dress with side arms. Putties not to be worn.

By Order,

A. J. Pelle, Capt R. A, Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The first guest night in Camp will be Thursday and the Wednesday as first announced.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 20.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

144-98—Bhaishanker and K—Sadadanand Nathoojee vs Balkrishna Nathoojee—Crawford B and Co.

405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi vs Bayabibi and others Payne G and S

31-98—K J Mantri—Harichand Makund Duru and others vs Clement Francis Rinney and others.

149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansukla D and J.

549-93—Jehangir and S—Bai Nawazbai vs Cowasjee Runjunjee Darukhanawalla.

516-37—Madhavji V—Jetha Premjee vs Rustamjee Cowasjee Patel and another—Wadia and G.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

377-98—Thakurdas D and Co—Goolam Hoosein Somar vs Haji Tyabji H Joonus and others. Part heard.

414-98—Payne G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and another vs Ebrahim Rahimbhoy and others—Wadia and G. Part heard.

515-98—Balkrishna V N B—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noormahomed—M L Shroff.

519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Canbai vs Devjee Megjee Little and Co.

531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosien Karim and others vs Yunmabai and others—Captain and J.

533-98—Hiralal M and M—Maneckbai vs Walji Jivraji and others—Bhaishanker and K

562-97—Wadia and G—Balchand Ramchand and others v Kalooram Hametram and others—Edgelow and G

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 17th January 1899:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 14th January 1899	13,783,700
3 Balance to be remitted from 15th January 1899, to 31st March 1899	2,216,300

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th January 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·97
Temperature of the Air	degrees 73·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·7
Dew Point	59·7
Relative humidity of Air	63·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 6 a.m.)	64·9
General Directions of wind	N, NE, ENE, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles 265

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS, Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FENDALL—January 14, at Lahore, the wife of R H Fendall of a daughter.

HECHLE—January 16, at No. 9, Russell Street, the wife of J H Hechle, of a daughter.

SHARP—January 12, at Victoria School, Kurseong, the wife of K E Sharp, of a son.

YOUD—January 15, at Howrah, the wife of F E Youd, of a son.

DEATHS.

FRASER—January 13, at the Grove, Dinapore, suddenly, of heart disease, Lieutenant Samuel Fraser, retired, M W, aged 58 years and 11 months.

MELVILLE—January 11, at Quetta, of enteric fever, Annie Cecilia, wife of Major C H Melville, Royal Army Medical Corps.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1899.

THE Right Honourable Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, we learn from a London telegram is to be leader of the Liberal party in succession to Sir William Harcourt. The selection was foreshadowed four years ago. Soon after the General Election of 1895, a *Pall Mall* writer observed: "He would not be half a bad successor to Sir William Harcourt as a leader of the Radicals, only he would not care for the job and he is not a Radical." Any how he has a long official record, having been Financial Secretary to the War Office, Secretary to the Admiralty, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and twice Secretary for War. He was always regarded as a man to rise to an emergency, and he has risen. It is claimed by his friends that probably no man living has talked less nonsense; certainly none has furnished more food for the personal paragraphist. When Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland the announcement was hailed as a great joke, for, exclaimed an *Echo* contributor, though Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has been long in the House and so highly favoured by the dispenser of good things, he has not acquired a name for eloquence, energy or administrative capacity. When he reached Dublin the Irish members dubbed him the "Scotch Sandbag." Mr. Biggar described him as "an over-dried flitch of bacon." A *Daily News* writer declared that there was "too much *nuda veritas* about Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Like Boileau he calls a cat a cat, and Mr. Howard Vincent a bore. He does not with Tennyson's hero, charm us till the lion looks no larger than the cat." This was not as complimentary as the writer wished to be, for a little later he declared that "Mr. Bannerman resembles in some respects the celebrated Duke of Wharton, that strange product of the glorious Revolution. The Duke was a vicious man, Mr. Bannerman is a virtuous one. But one is as pachydermatous as the other was." Of his service as Chief Secretary one critic observed that he had no policy, conceived nothing, excited no enmities; he merely did the behests of the Cabinet, and when he left the Viceregal Lodge he left behind him no reputation to keep his memory warm there. Mr. Parnell declared that he "had nothing to say of Mr. Bannerman, except that nothing could be made of him. Like the elderly British spinster who walked unharmed among the lions of Africa, he was too tough. Yet he did not, like that heaven-born statesman Mr. Balfour, set himself to irritate and annoy the men with whom he had to deal. Being a statesman of a more mundane type he treated the Irish members in a conciliatory fashion, assumed that their objects were the same as his own, and mildly indicated some unlucky differences of detail.

Men of Sir Campbell-Bannerman's rare but very useful type are invaluable in diminishing the friction which accompanies the management of all human affairs. They do not originate anything. They have no great ideas. But the geniuses, of whom there may be three in a century, could not get on without them. Fifty James Watts would not dispense with the need for the man in fustian and his oil-can." In the House of Commons he speaks without the least speculation in his eye, which is as hard and fireless as his face is calm and immobile. But, these defects of manner and imagination notwithstanding, his friends always protested it was impossible not to feel that the right hon. gentleman was capable of surprising possibilities. But we are assured few ever took him as a serious politician, there being always in his declarations "a jaunty air of irresponsibility. He is full of genial surprises and gets his little joke out of nearly everything he touches in Parliament. There is nothing of the cultivated or matured cynic in his view of life. He is a humourist because he cannot help it, and indeed, like a true Scotchman, is frequently unconscious of his humour. The House treats Mr. Campbell-Bannerman lightly, and when a mishap befalls him is inclined to treat the rebuff as a joke too." An illustration of this occurred when the defeat on the cordite question came. He announced that he felt it incumbent on him to resign and immediately exclaimed: "Won't the Duke dance to-night!" The Commander-in-chief had been forced into retirement, and ten minutes after that achievement Mr. Campbell-Bannerman found himself forced to resign his own office. The Duke might see, and not inaptly, the true poetry of revenge in this stroke of destiny. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman saw in it only a ridiculous situation, and says Mr. Lucy, he laughed with a boy's glee and cracked his thumbs as an emphasising accompaniment to his own sense of the humour of the stroke. The finishing touch was given to the irony of the situation all round in the fact that the Ministry should fall through their most popular and amusing member. But that Ministry was literally frilled in grotesque anticlimax. Possibly he will regard his selection for the leadership of the Liberal party as an anti-climax too. Of Sir Henry's personality a sketch was recently given. He is described as a tallish, well-nourished man. It has been said of him that he always reminds the House as he walks from the Bar to the Table, of an ill-dressed, or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say, an under-dressed, Captain O'Shea. There are still several ludicrous doubles in the House of Commons, and when Captain O'Shea strutted about the lobbies, he was not unfrequently mistaken for his Scotch prototype on the benches above. However the Liberals fully believe that it is Sir Henry's own fault that he is not better known and better understood, there being few abler men in the Commons. An eminent statesman gave it as his opinion that there was no office under the Crown for which Campbell-Bannerman was not fit. It is likely to be some time before he is called upon to fill any office. Will he be able meantime to reunite the disrupted Liberal party?

ASIATICS in South West Africa do not make very much headway in the fight for their rights notwithstanding all the advocacy and earnest pleading of their champion Mr. Gandhi. Asiatics of all nationalities have long suffered from disabilities in Natal such as are unknown elsewhere in the British realms, although it is only recently that Mr. Chamberlain pointed out to the local legislature that its action in restricting the liberties of Indians would be difficult of justification. After many petitions from Indians in South Africa, Mr. Chamberlain received the premiers of self-governing colonies, and in discussing the matter of immigration reminded them of the traditions of the Empire, which make no distinction in favour of, or against race or colour; and he warned them that to exclude, by reason of their colour, or their race, all her Majesty's subjects, or even all Asiatics, would be an act so offensive to those peoples, that it would be most painful to Her Majesty to have to sanction it. The United Kingdom owned as its brightest and greatest dependency, that enormous Empire of India, with 300,000,000 of subjects, loyal to the Crown, and numbering among them thousands of men as civilised as themselves, and better born, in the sense that they had older traditions and families; men of wealth, cultivation, and distinguished valour, who had placed whole armies at the service of the Queen, and in times of great difficulty and trouble saved the Empire by their loyalty. Mr. Gandhi made a strong point of this, when before the Durbar Town Council he urged the appeal of Mr. Dada Osman against the licensing officer's refusal to grant him a wholesale and retail store license. According to evidence adduced before the Council, the appellant is a highly civilised native of this country, who lives after the manner of the people of Western nations, and of whom several witnesses spoke as a thoroughly honest, industrious and capable man of business, who had resided in the colony for eighteen years. The premises for which he sought a license belong to Mr. Abdul Kadir, who owns property in Durban to the value of from eighteen to twenty thousand pounds—between two and-a-half and three lakhs of rupees. But the Council dismissed the appeal. The reason for this decision was unequivocally stated by Mr. Collins, one of the members of the Council, who said that the reason was not because the applicant or the premises were unsuitable, but because the applicant was an Indian. Most of these licenses had been refused principally on the ground of the applicants being Indians. The Council, he apologetically explained, was placed in a very unhappy position in having to carry out a policy which, in the discretion of Parliament was considered necessary. Parliament representing the community of Natal, had come to the conclusion that it was undesirable that the Indians should increase their hold on the trade of Durban, and it was on that account that they were practically called upon to refuse many licenses which were not otherwise objectionable. Personally he considered the refusal of the license a grievance to the applicant, who was a most suitable person to appear before the Council to ask for a license; but it had been found expedient as a matter of colonial policy that these licenses should not be increased. The effect of this decision and of this declaration will probably be a complete boycott of the property of Indian landlords of whom there are several in Durban. We are glad to find that the local press is on the side of the weaker in this matter. The Immigration Restriction Act cannot fairly be enforced against Indian subjects of the same Queen, who have been located in Natal, some of them for nearly a quarter of a century. The act was passed to check Asiatic immigration, as there are now something like 53,000 Indians of all castes in Natal, but having gained a settlement in the country they should be allowed equal rights with every other citizen. To curtail their privileges is both cruel and unjust. Moreover in the present instance the appellant could not by any means be described as "an undesirable immigrant." It may be some consolation to Indians to know that several members of the Council spoke strongly in sympathetic terms against the motion to refuse the license; one going so far as to pronounce it a dirty piece of work, and that the only clean way of going about the matter was to get the Legislative Assembly to enact a measure against the granting of licenses to members of the Indian community. Wherever the outlet for over-population in India is to be found, it is clearly not in Natal. The most cruel feature of the present case is that it was not a new license which was applied for, but the renewal of one which was time-expired.

As to the desire for war between France and England, there can be no two opinions; as to the possibility at no remote distance of time theremay. M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador in London, we learn from to-day's telegrams denies that there is any hostility in France, towards England and declares that neither Frenchmen individually nor the French Government desired war. He has said nothing of the "pin-pricks" to which Sir E. Monson alluded in his recent speech in Paris. But M. de Haoux of the *Matin*, who has just returned to France from a special visit to England, makes allusion to them in a series of articles he has been writing. He is of opinion that while war is still possible it is not imminent, and it can be avoided under certain conditions. There will, in effect, only be a danger of hostilities occurring, if in the negotiations to come, insurmountable obstacles are met with, and more particularly if the French Government and Parliament cannot or will not pay some heed to the English side of the question. France must give up talking in the abstract. She must show England that if England has needs and rights, France has also, and is not seeking to acquire colonies merely to embarrass her neighbour. On these lines negotiations are possible, and an agreement probable. Meanwhile M. des Haoux observes that France will do well to increase her means of offence and defence; for the stronger she becomes the less will England be tempted to talk of war with her. This is how a student of the signs of the times regards the outlook. M. Cambon was speaking as a Frenchman as well as a diplomatist. He avoided repeating the mistake of which our ambassador was guilty. His remarks, however, are undeniably true. As an American writer said the other day, neither France nor any other power, or combination of powers, desires to interfere with John Bull now that he has his back to the wall.

THE death-rate in Bombay city has gone up to 75·78 in the past week the total deaths being 1,339 against 1,111 last week, and 742 three weeks ago. The plague fatalities have increased to 308, a large rise, but fortunately less than half the total of the corrresponding week last year when the total reached 1540. The Market section has this week recorded the highest number with 27; Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar, Kumbharwada, and Byculla each reported over twenty, and eleven other sections double figures. Upper Colaba, South Fort, Walkeshwar, and Sewri were the only districts free of fatal cases. Dr. Weir's report shows that between Saturday and Saturday 290 persons were attacked with plague and of these 113 were removed to hospital; 276 died. Over nine thousand houses were inspected of which 741 were disinfected and 65 vacated. Up to January 4th 28,616 persons had been inoculated, 729 during the week. The Municipal Commissioner adds a note to the report intimating that there is an advance of the epidemic from east to west of the islands and an increase in the north. There is thus a wider spread with rapid increase in mortality. In some sections it is to be regretted that the Volunteer Committees are not fulfilling what was expected of them. The evacuation of infected houses and localities is being steadily pursued. The number in camps appeared, however, to be much the same.

WE understand that in view of the present conditions of the city of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner has drafted a number of medical officers, Sub-Inspectors from the Health Department for Plague duty under the District officers lent by Government. The District officers are all with the exception of one civil officer, military men. The medical officers staff now placed on plague duty will be entrusted with the sole duty of carrying out necessary measures for dealing with the epidemic and will form a Plague Department. It is satisfactory that while the population of the city, as we have already pointed out, exceeds by some three hundred thousand the numbers of the same period last year, the general mortality is less by sixty-two to-day. There is therefore a distinct improvement in the public health as compared with January 1898.

WE hear that Mr. A. K. Oliver is to be appointed Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations and Taxing Officer on the Original Side of the High Court in succession to Mr. G. H. Farran. Mr. N. C. Macleod, barrister-at-law, it is expected will take his place in the Assistant Commissionership. It had been anticipated that in the ordinary course of promotion the position would have fallen to Mr. E. Wilkin who acted as a judge of the Small Cause Court at Karachi for two and a half years and as Presidency Magistrate in Bombay on two different occasions.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G. C. B. Commanding the Forces, at Bombay, on tour, will arrive here from Aden by the mail steamer due on the 21st instant. The usual salute will be fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival. The Lieutenant-General will leave for Poona on the 28th idem by the train leaving the Victoria Terminus at 2-30 p.m. Sir Robert Low will return to Bombay on the 4th proximo and leave for Baroda on the following day by the Ahmedabad mail train. The Lieutenant-General, during his stay in Bombay, will put up at the Cooperage.

IT is officially notified that H. E. the Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I, I.C.S., of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and has been pleased to nominate Mr. W. C. Hughes, M.Inst.C.E., in his place.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Pollen, B.A., LL.D. (Dub.) I.C.S., to be President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Mr. R. W. E. H. Vincent, C.I.E.

THE s. s. Egypt, with the mails of the 13th instant, left Suez en route for Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

THE Municipal Corporation, yesterday, on the motion of Dr. Viegas, appointed a committee to effect retrenchments in certain departments of the Municipality. The resolution also contemplated the amalgamation of certain departments by way of economising the expenditure in connection with those departments.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. W. CLARKSON, I.M.S., is allowed furlough for fifteen months.

THE Reverend H. T. H. Rountree, on return from furlough, will do duty at the Presidency until further orders.

CAPTAIN W.H. ERRINTON, 1st Bombay Granadiers, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Bhuj, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieutenant F. P. C. Keily.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Brewin, on relief by Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, to be on special duty under the Inspector General of Police.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W. F. STREET, D. S. O., I.M.S., is appointed to act as Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Clarkson.

MR. C. A. KINCAID, I. C. S., Judical Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, has passed an examination in Gujarati, and Lieutenant A. G.M. Hogg second in command, Kolkapur Infantry Corps, in Marathi.

MR. G. W. HATCH I. C. I., is appointed to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments during the absence on leave of Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

THE Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Thompson, B.A., M. Inst. C E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted furlough for two months and eighteen days, with supsidiary leave for ten days, with effect from 1st April 1899.

THE following officers are appointed on Plague Duty at the stations specified against their names: Major T. A. C. Kreyer, Poona; Captain C. E. Wood, and Lieutenants C. E. Tristram; H. R. Hopwood, W. A. Light, and J. G. Griffith, Bombay; Captain C. W. Somerset, Kaira; and Lieutenants H. B. Birdwood and H. Ross, Bijapur.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 17, was 1,239, giving a death-rate of 75·87 per annum per thousand, as against 95·29 the corresponding period of last year and 59·60 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 399 died from fevers of which 308 were bubonic; 1, small-pox; 19 measles; 6, cholera; 3, leprosy; 136 phthisis, 76, diseases of the nervous system; 221, affections of the respiratory organs; 61, diarrhœa; 41 dysentery; 40, still-born; 27 old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 47; Brahmin, 34; Lingaet, 3; Bhatia, 11; Hindu of other caste, 752; Hindu outcaste, 97; Musalman, 199; Parsee, 39; Jew, 7; Native Christian 39; Eurasian, 4; European, 3, Negro-African, 3; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 301 as against 255 the corresponding period of last year, and 278 the average over the past five years.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces left Nagpur on Saturday last for a month's tour. He will visit the Seoni, Mandla, Jubbulpore and Damoh districts.

IT is probable that the Government of India may indent on England for two Geographical experts with a view to the further examination of the mineral wealth of the country.

THE Government of India, it is understood, are about to send home their final proposals for the establishment of a cordite factory. It has been, we think conclusively proved that the explosive can be manufactured in India, and the equable climate of the Nilgiris will ensure the making of good article.

THE Barjanatta outpost in the vicinity of Bannu was the scene of a most daring and successful marauding expedition on the part of a gang of thieves. These, a few nights ago, succeeded in effecting an entrance into the post, and having overpowered the jemadar, five sowars, and a sepoy who was on duty, and having bound them, decamped with eleven smooth-bore muskets.

FROM the 7th to the 13th instant, no Europeans, 10 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 298 Hindus and 45 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 372; the deaths rate being 42·7 and the mean for the ten previous years being 395. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague *nil*, cholera 1, small-pox nil, measles 5, fevers 43, dysentery 89 diarrhœa 15, and other causes 219.

THE Allahabad Diocesan Conference had an interesting discussion on the burning question of ritual on Wednesday. The Rev. Mr. Gumine expressed his profound horror of the practices, which appeared to him to be idolatry pure and simple, but most of the speakers congratulated themselves and the Church in India that they were concerned with weightier matters of law. The precise width of their phylacteries was a matter with which they need not concern themselves.

THE annual meeting of New Panama Canal Company was held on Dec. 28 in Paris. A long report was read, dealing with the plans for the completion of the canal. Preference is given by the technical committee to a scheme which involves the construction of four locks on each side of the ridge of the isthmus, with a fall of nine metres, and of a dam in the upper valley of the Chagres. The renewal of the concession for six years is expected to be granted by the Colombian Government, and there are 3,400 native labourers at work on the canal. The report states that the directors have done all in their power to make known the true situation of the undertaking to the people of the United States, who, it is asserted, will easily convince themselves of the superiority at all points of the Panama-route. The report was adopted, and the three outgoing directors were re-elected.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Rahon:—Inoculation for plague was commenced on the 12th instant. A fresh case was reported as having occurred in the quarantine camp on the 15th instant. This is the first new case since the 28th October. The whole town is now evacuated, and sentries are posted at 6 p.m., every evening round the place. The evacuation commenced on the 20th December 1898, and lasted up to the 11th January. Disinfection operations are now about to be begun. The general health of the people is good. The days are bright, but a cold wind blows and at nights there is frost. A few of the richer men of the town gave subscriptions to alleviate the hardships of the poor, and the Hindus are said to intend opening a "sada barat" for the poor people, as they did previously. The inhabitants are divided into about 16 camps.

MANY of the supporters of the British and Foreign Bible Society have been urging that it should circulate the Revised Version at least concurrently with the Authorised, if not instead of it. An official announcement has just been made in the official "Reporter" that "the committee have decided to defer for the present the further consideration of this question." The same issue contains a protest from Dr. R. N. Cust against continuing the chapter headings and the misleading Usher's Chronology on the upper corner of every page. He points out with much force that such additions are inconsistent with the Society's principle that the Scriptures should be circulated "without note or comment."

THE "Home Magazine" notes that to the list of Bibles named after curious typographical mistakes an important addition is made in the so-called "Printers'" Bible, which contains perhaps the most strangely appropriate misreading of any—"Printers have persecuted me without a cause" (Psalm cxix. 161), "printers" being substituted for "princes."

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the following appointments in Her Majesty's diplomatic service:—Mr. A. S. Raikes, now secretary at the Hague, to be transferred to Brussels; Mr. A. Leveson-Gower, now secretary at Athens, to be transferred to the Hague; Mr. E. Thornton, now secretary at Buenos Ayres, to be transferred to Athens; Mr. F. S. Clarke, now secretary at Rio de Janeiro, to be transferred to Buenos Ayres; and Sir Brooke Boothby, now second secretary at Paris, to be promoted to be secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

THE New York newspapers are (says the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph") getting a good deal of fun out of the fact that Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac affair at Santiago, has kissed no fewer than 165 women at Chicago, where he delivered a lecture on the incident of the war which has made him famous. It appears that the police made a lane for the persons who wished to be introduced to the gallant officer, and the daughters of a former Government of North Carolina were the first to kiss him. Then the kissing fever seized upon other ladies, but Lieutenant Hobson seemed to like it. He grasped each of his admirers by the hand, and drew her towards him, and to many of them, in addition to a kiss, he gave a hearty hug. It was general McNulta who advised him to kiss them all. The pretty ones would put their hands over their faces, but they were kissed all the same. When the supply was exhausted, the scene ended. Lieutenant Hobson (according to later news) is continuing his kissing tour and has broken the record at Kansas City, Missouri by kissing 417 women in the course of one evening. There was a reception at his hotel, which was attended by all kinds of women, from fashionable ladies to school girls. He refused to give his autograph without a kiss. Some of the ladies professed to be indignant, but they all yielded, many after playful struggles. Pauline Hall, the actress, put her head on his shoulder, as though it were a stage scene, and the lieutenant hugged her.

KITTEN parties are the rage of the season among the children of the New World, the children bidden to these entertainments being expected to bring along their pet kittens bedecked and beribboned in honour of the entertainment. The diminutive hostess with her cat "receives" her guests and their kittens, each four-footed arrival being presented, according to the present fashion, with a little bell, which is placed on the ribbon around its neck, and then all the animals are allowed to disport themselves at their sweet pleasure, while the little children dance and make merry. When supper time comes the four-footed guests are regaled at the same time as their mistresses, china saucers of various designs being placed in a row along the room, and prizes are given to the best-behaved cat which is so observant of the proprieties as not to put a paw in the milk. All quite American, no doubt, but children might amuse themselves in many a more objectionable way.

SINCE the return of the 1st Bn. Grenadier Guards to Wellington Barracks from the Sudan there has been a series of presentations to the mess room of the non-commissioned officers. Colonel Hatton, C.B., the commander of the 1st Battalion, has presented a hand, some photograph of the Sirdar, while General Lyttelton—who was in command of the Second Brigade, in which the Guards were included, has given an autograph portrait of himself. Lord Edward Cecil, a son of Lord Salisbury, has just given the regiment a striking souvenir of the Egyptian campaign. It is a pictorial representation of an exploding grenade (the Guards' well-known badge). On the tongues of flame shooting out are the names of all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who took part in the engagement at Omdurman. The border consists of the Guards' record in various battles. This souvenir has also been lodged in the mess-room at Wellington Barracks, and has been decorated for the Christmas season.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SURRENDER OF DERVISHES.

AHMED FEDIL AGAIN ESCAPES.

Telegrams from the Soudan announce that Ahmed Fedil's force numbering 2,000 Dervishes have surrendered to the gunboat Metemmeh on the Blue Nile.

Ahmed Fedil however again succeeded in escaping.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

THE LITTLE ENGLANDERS.

The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain in a speech at Wolverhampton quoted against the arguments of the Little Englanders, statistics showing that commerce follows the flag.

He referred to the satisfactory settlement of the Fashoda question and trusted that our position in the whole valley of the Nile would be henceforth recognised as incontestable. Mr. Chamberlain also referred to the removal of other sources of irritation with France, mentioning the Niger Settlement and the withdrawal of the French claim for an extension of their settlement in Shanghai.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

In his speech at Wolverhampton yesterday Mr. Chamberlain referred to the questions of Madagascar and Newfoundland which might, he said, to disturb friendly relations with France unless settled.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

MAJOR ESTHERHAZY RETURNS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

Major Esterhazy has returned to Paris to give evidence before the Court of Cassation.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

THE PRETENDER ROUTED.

The Samoan chief Mataafa who is the German candidate for the Kingship of Samoa has been routed after sharp fighting with Malicota who was proclaimed King by the Chief Justice of Samoa with the support of the British and American Consuls.

The British cruisers Porpoise landed a party of bluejackets to protect foreigners.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the General Council of the Gordon Memorial College held at the Bank of England it was stated that the total fund amounted to £118,119.

ECCLESIASTICAL REFORMS.

At a meeting of Bishops of the Church of England held at Lambeth Palace it was resolved to submit to a convocation in February next a Bill for reforming the Ecclesiastical Courts on the lines recommended by the Commission of 1883.

NEW BISHOP FOR MOMBASSA.

The Rev. William Peel has been appointed Bishop of Mombassa, his see comprising the eastern section of the Uganda diocese.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

The P. and O. steamship Rome on her departure from Melbourne homewards took £355,000 in gold for India.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. Company's, s. s. Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 17th instant, arrived here at 8 a. m. to-day.

SUIT FOR FOUR LAKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 19.

The suit for Rs. 3,81,000 of British currency, filed against the Secretary of State for India in Council by Syed Mahomed Yussuff-ud-din, a Talugdar or Deputy Commissioner in H. H. Nizam's service for alleged wrongful arrest in 1895, came on again for hearing to-day, before Mr. Dustoor, District Judge, Secunderabad. Mr. Ramchundra Pillay, who held brief for the defendant, put in a lengthy statement from Sir William Cunningham, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, who on behalf of the Secretary of State of India in Council replied to the plaint. The reply traverses lucidly and at great length the whole of the procedure adopted in the Simla bribery case, and affects to establish the legality of Yussuf-ud-din's arrest, prescribed by the criminal and extraditionary laws of India. No objection, observes Sir William Cunningham, was taken by the plaintiff that the proceedings against him were irregular or without jurisdiction, or illegal, and no person who had in any manner been concerned with the arrest was aware that the proceedings were not perfectly regular and legal in every respect until the 22nd of January 1896, when Yussuf-ud-din presented a petition to the Chief Court, Punjaab, in which he then stated "inter alia" that the Resident of Hyderabad was not the proper person to make a complaint to the Magistrate, that the District Magistrate had no power to issue a warrant on such complaint so made without the examination of the complainant and in contravention of the extradition treaty between the Government of India and the Nizam of Hyderabad, dated the 23rd May, 1867. In this petition and in his affidavit in support thereof, Yussaf-ud-din for the first time alleged that he was a native of the Hyderabad State. The defendant in the present case denies the statement in the plaint that the plaintiff suffered great distress and pain of body and mind by the said wrongful arrest and confinement and that he was put to great expense and harassment and trouble while engaged in defending his case. He also denies that the plaintiff suffered any injury or damage whatever from any act of the defendant, or any person whose acts in any way whatsoever were answerable to the plaintiff. That the defendant, as defendant in this suit merely represents the Government of India and submits the no suit will be against him for the acts and proceedings alleged by the plaintiff to be wrongful. The defendant further submits that assuming, but not admitting, that the plaintiff has any cause of action against him, the contention raised in the plaint that the cause of action arose fairly within the jurisdiction of the court be considered by the court; and he also contends that this suit is barred by the law of limitation. The defendant lastly submits that the suit be dismissed with costs. The further hearing of the case for framing the issues has been adjourned to the 22nd February.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 19.

Lord and Lady Curzon's first State Ball at the Government House, to-night, was an exceedingly brilliant one the gathering being even larger than usual on these occasions, and all the arrangements were admirable. Both the Viceroy and Lady Curzon danced in opening Lancers and thereafter moved freely about the reception rooms conversing with their guests.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Ewan, R. A., who has been transferred to the Indian establishment, gets the Royal Artillery Command at Aden.

Major Drummond, 2nd Central India Horse, has been qualified in tactical fitness for Command.

Brigadier-General Reid is posted to Assam district, but continues for the present at Malakand, Brigadier-General Michell, meanwhile being posted to Assam.

RETIREMENT.

Mr. Oliver, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, P. W. D., retires from service, with effect from the 20th instant.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH.

The Indian Volunteer Rifle Association Match XII has been won by Sergeant Major Macquekin of the C. V. R. Cawnpore Volunteer Ricketts, of E. I. R., Jamalpur being 2nd. The Championship goes to Corporal Shaw-Dunn W. B. V. R., Mogok, with a score of 491. The Association Silver Medal goes to Sergeant Major Harwood, of the 2nd V. C. R., Calcutta, with a score of 473. The Association bronze medal goes to Sergeant Porter, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Ajmere with 466. Colour Sergeant Hobbs, 1st C. V. R. comes next, with 439 points.

Match XIV—For N. R. A. Medal Corporal Shaw-Dunn, U. B. V. R., Mogok, came first with 307 points., Sergeant Major Harwood second, with 371 points.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 18.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Pandora, from Trieste sailed for Colombo this afternoon.

JAN. 19.

The P. and O. Company, steamer Arabia with the homeward mails of the 17th instant, arrived here a 8 a, m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65 7-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenariffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted stranger's risk.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegram containing political news.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE AFFINITY TOURNAMENT.

The Affinity Tournaments were brought off yesterday morning, and resulted in a win for Mrs. Ehlers, and Mr. Fischer; who returned the excellent score of 47. Their victory was thoroughly well deserved as 47 is a very good score for a competition of this sort. Mrs. Ehlers has been practising hard for some time and has very greatly improved her game. She holed several long putts in this competition and aided by her partners long driving and a liberal handicap of 5, returned a nett score of 42, beating Mrs. St. Paul and Mr. C. E. Nixon by 2 points, as these players returned a 48 and only received 4 strokes handicap. Miss Clark and Mr. McLaren came in third with 45 nett, the others tailing off to the fifties. Entries and scores are appended :—

Mrs Ehlers and P F Fischer	47—5	42
Mr St Paul and C E Nixon	48—4	44
Miss Clark and R McLaren	54—9	45
Miss Milly and D'miller	56—8	48
Miss Gostling and D Williamson	60—12	48
Miss J B Mills and R Reid	57—8	49
Miss Hand and R Marshall	56—7	49
Miss Bromley and C St Paul	58—9	49
Miss Fredoux and Dr McDonald	54—2	52
Mr Shaw and Mr. Riddle	57—5	52
Mr and Mrs O'Marshall	58—6	52
Mr Heyn and R S Thompson	64—11	53
Mr and Mrs French	67—12	55

I am very glad to see that the Bombay Gymkhana Committee has made so strong a protest against the idea of building on the open ground between the Esplanade Road and Marine Lines. If there is one thing more necessary than another for the health of a big city it to have plenty of open spaces in it. A scarcity of dwelling place is no doubt a great evil, but since we can without much inconvenience dwell in tents for six months in the year, there are very few of us who want pukkha bungalows at the cost of the sacrifice of our few playing fields. If the Cooperage and half the maidan are to be built over, we shall in a few years have to take to drawing-room games, such as spelicans, Golf and polo and cricket, in fact any game that requires an area of more than 50 square feet will be an impossibility. Bombay, as it is, hasn't room for half the games we want to play.

There is plenty of land outside Bombay city which might well be built on. There are plenty of trains to take people in and out of Bombay. As Bombay is about the most unhealthy spot just now in India, no one will much mind getting out of it especially as the rent of a house built say at Santa Cruz would be but little, whereas the rent of a flat built on the Cooperage would be as cruelly heavy as most rents in Bombay now are. If the City Improvement Trust can't "improve" without selling the Cooperage and the maidan for building purpose, I for one, would sooner see their office closed.

The Bombay Town Improvement Trust
Is hard to understand;
They weep like anything to see
A plot of open land;
If this were only built upon
They say it would be grand!

I don't think Golfers are wanting too much in asking cyclists to keep off the track on Thursdays. Surely it is no hardship for a man not to risk breaking his neck or his machine one day in the week. Golf competitions are postponed by the Golf Committee on account of cycling carnivals, and I think the committees of Cycling Clubs and Unions might ask their members to refrain from using the track on the golf course, on Thursdays, which are golf competition days.

Next Thursday another round for the forty-two medal will be played.

X.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE appointment of Colonel on Staff, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, falls vacant on the 8th March when Brigadier-General Sprague attains the age for retirement.

THE appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Proudfoot, Commandant of the 9th Bombay Infantry, as officiating Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Bombay Command, vice Colonel Black proceeding on short leave, has been approved.

MAJOR SHEARER, I. M. S., has been confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, British Forces in India.

MAJOR OWSLAW, 10th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed a Deputy Judge Advocate-General, vice Colonel Prideaux retired; Captain Acton, 1st Madras Lancers, becoming an Assistant Judge Advocate-General.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

LADY BOOKBINDERS AND AGRICULTURALISTS.

(BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 30.

WELL our so called "Festive Season" is very nearly over. We have eaten our turkey and plum pudding; we have laughed our loudest and have been as jolly as was possible under our different circumstances. It is the fashion with some of us to pretend to be very bored and bothered by Christmas; but I certainly think the fine old English adjective "merrie" can be applied to it, as to no other Holiday in the calendar. As a rule it is a favourite time with all ages, and all classes. Its approach is anticipated with pleasurable interest, its hours are passed, for the fortunate ones, in losing intercourse and its memories are cherished. Up to the age of eighteen one's principal concern in the matter of Christmas presents is "What shall I get?" Here come in many disappointments, and we of times resemble the six-year-old boy who wanted a bicycle. His parents consulted together and decided that Tommy was too young, his precious neck would be broken etc., etc. Now the matter was complicated by the fact that Master Tommy prayed, audibly every day for the longest for machine. It would never do for him to doubt the efficacy of prayer, so his parents compromised by procuring him a bicycle—and hoping for the best. Judge then their disappointment when Tommy on receiving his gift, burst into tears and ejaculated "Oh Dod, I did think you knew the difference between a biocycle and a tricycle."

But the disappointments of the present receiver are as nothing to the doubts and difficulties which dog the path of the present giver, and it must be remembered that these sorrows are not confined to Christmas, but owing to birthdays and weddings, repeat themselves all through the twelve months of every year. One broad rule I think may be laid down with a certain amount of confidence. As a last resource you can nearly always fall back upon something to eat or drink. Does not that sound horrid? Untrue you will say but think. Who does not enjoy good chocolate? Even your maiden aunt. Then there is caviare for the general, benedictive for the subaltern—for your uncle a barret of "natives," for your nephew a tin of maccroons. Presents that combine beauty with utility and add to their other virtuses that of moderate price, are to be found. In Pall Mall East I spent a happy hour among antique brocades and embroideries, the rare old silvers from Spain, quaint copper ware, and beautiful examples of Old Chelsea and other China. My next visit was to the Goldsmith's Company. This too is a delightful spot. You are not bothered to make purchases, but can roam about at your own sweet will and feast your eye upon the dazzling diamond tiaras, necklaces, and corsage ornaments, and the beautiful silver goods. Superstition appears to be rampant everywhere this year, to judge from the number and variety of gold and jewelled lucky charms to be found in the jeweller's show rooms. You see the golden figs and beans—sham rocks, lady birds and horse shoes of the past; but you find also a patriotic John Bull charm—also a Paddy and American respectively—and tiny tortoises set with four small stones—a ruby sapphire, emerald and a diamond.

The most remarkable social function which has taken place since I last wrote was the dinner party given at the Hotel Cecil by the Hon: Sc. Nomberg McDonnell, C. B., to bid Lord and Lady Curzon "God Speed" before they set out for their Viceregal home and duties. Seldom has there been such a collection of society notabilities, and most of them were members of the confraternity that long ago took unto itself the title of the "Order of Souls." Covers were laid for sixty-seven, and Dukes and Duchesses, and all sorts of noble Lords and Ladies sat side by side at table. There were seven tables and in the centre of each was a bed of flowers, arranged on the giant spray principle. This one was a bed of pale pink roses, that one a forest of delicate purple, gold, and white orchids, a third a spinny of giant crimson flowers, a fourth a pile of snowfall chrysanthemums and sprays of white hyacinthes, and so on. When entertainer and guests were seated the room was a perfect spectacle, the blendings and contrasts in the ladies dresses being most effective. This one wore a dress of emeral green, that one a gown of perfect pink. There were two in white silk, and one was a real regal robe one Countess wore a gown of cerise velvet, and another a dress of crimson crepe. What an enormous train it had. The show of diamonds was great; the noble ladies' hair sparkled with them, often as thickly as a cloud of stars. And if London had been ransacked for gowns, Paris must have been hunted through for cloaks and capes. Where could that wonderful ulster of pink silk have come from? or that long cloak of green velvet, trimmed with white fur, or the bright red domino garment? Except at the great fall at Devonshire House or at one of the Warwick gatherings, never have so many beautiful costumes come into one group, and there is no again saying that your new Viceroy and his beautiful wife will not readily forget their farewell party. That with amusement the astonishment of some journalist to see Lord Curzon departing from London for his Indian throne dressed like an ordinary tourist in a tweed suit, pot-hat, blue over coat, etc.—but would it not have been much more surprising if he had turned up at Charing Cross in any other dress? "The brilliant Viceregal uniform, the gilded howrah, and gorgeously caparisoned elephant" we leave for you, feeling sure they will all appear "in season and in their proper place," and we are quite contented (with the exception of my country journalist) that the man we are sending to you in the Queen's name, should wear a simple, unpretending, democratic pot-hat, which probably he changed when the train started for the more convenient, and still more democratic cloth cap. And quite right too!

There are some new departures both in the bodicers and skirts of evening gowns this season. The old rule or cutting the front and back of the bodice alike no longer holds good, the "decolletage" being frequently square, of "en cacoeur" in front and pointed at the back, the point being cut quite low down. Skirts are no longer full as the back, gowns fitting tighty over the hips, flowing out into folds below the knees only, and sloping gradually into a train at the back. Most evening dresses are new cut "en train" and in moderation are unquestionably graceful, but I am afraid the flimsy materials of present day ball dresses will suffer and after the dance is over yards of tulle and chiffon enching will litten the floor of the room. Lace and fur, and chiffon and fur are the fashionable combinations of the moment the lace falling over the two or three enchings of chiffon or mousselin de toie edging the satin skirt which is the foundation of the gown. Double skirts are rather a feature of this season's ball dress. They are arranged in the form of draperies one over the other, opening in front and frequently edged, with glittering fringes, a fully-frilled petticoat of silk showing beneath the skirt. I met a "debutante" the other night in a ball gown of this description. The dress was of white net, spotted with white chenille, quilted chiffon arranged in wavy lines added to the effect of the skirt, which was worn over white satin, the baby bodice being trimmed with chiffon and white velvet bows, fastened with paste buckles. Baby bodices are generally used for first ball gowns and are mostly of tulle, which material has quite reasserted itself. An elder sister more a gay French dress—the skirt was the palest green chiffon, with a deep flounce of fine black net embroidered in jet at its foot, the bodice being of the net over green silk, and the sleeves straps of black velvet, with green carnations in her hair, and on the left side of the bodice. A charming matron wore a lovely gown of pink velvet, sable edjed the demi-trained skirt, and the flat berthe of lace over velvet; the bodice was of the swathed order, the short sleeves drooping, and the shoulder straps of fur starting from a La France rose, matching the velvet in colour; lace flounces were drawn across the front of the skirt, tapering on the left hip, and forming a basque at the back.

Floral trimmings are really lovely this winter. The La France rose is greatly worn, sometimes mixed with sprays of clematis, arranged on the left shoulder, and drawn carelessly across the front of the bodice, with a similar spray on the left side of the skirts. Mauve orchids and brown foliage on either a mauve or law-de-nil coloured dress are very charming and so natural, that unless looking very narrowly at them, one would fancy they were real flowers. They are all so beautifully imitated.

One of my friends is having a smart visiting frock made about which I should like to tell you. Th material is brown cloth, made long and edged with a band of sable and two rows of mandarin yellow velvets piping. The yoke of the bodice is of this velvet, covered with guipure. From the shoulders, forming a pouch, hangs a cairas-shaped piece of white caracul, one of the successful novelties of this season, sloped out in front to show the yolk, and narrowing rather towards the waist, where a yellow velvet belt passes brough silver slides to a buckle on the left side, whence it escapes in two long ends, lined with white satin. The collar is formed of a stock in mandarin chiffon, the sailor's knot in front being held in place by a silver clasp, and the accordeon pleated ends, falling over the feet, having a little edging of white satin. The tight sleeves have double flat opanlettes, the top one of the caracut, the under one of yellow velvet. The cuffs are turned back with the fur. The togue is of fur, with a yellow velvet-knot and two very deep brown ostrich feathers at one side. Whenever she wears this frock my little brunette friend always carries a handsome sable cape, lined with brown satin. The collar is of mandarin velvet softened with lace, and round it, outside, is another larger, stock of the chiffon, with long ends. These ends are now extremely fashionable, the chiffon on lace of which they are composed forming a pleasant contrast in texture to the fur or velvet of the cape. The custom is also convenient, from the fact that bits of old lace, even of peculiar shape, can be utilised, without being cut up. Now and then some fashion does crop up, which allows us to be smart without any great expense. But it happens seldom, to let us "make hay while the sun shines."

So Madame Patti is going to try a third matrimonial venture, and I see her wedding is to take place at Heath, February 25. The arrangements will be of a simple and novel character, the breakfast being served in the special saloon carriage, in which the bridal couple journey to Town. As the accommodation for private parties of this kind is necessarily limited, the guests will probably not exceed sixteen. The happy bridegroom elect Baron Rolf Cederstrom belongs to a Swedish family that was enobled in the year 1684. He is young, handsome and of military appearance.

By this time everybody has heard of the Countess of Warwick's scheme for the education of women as agriculturists. The "Warwick Hostel at Reading in connection with this training college, is fairly started now, and was the scene of a very bright gathering the other day, when Lady Warwick was "At Home" there. As usual she looked charming. She wore a large picture hat and lovely sables, and made a very clever practical speech. Lady Warwick understands the woman question far better than most of us—and the cause is lucky to have gained her support. She is most energetic in working for the good she aims at and the real good she has done for working girls and women is scarcely sufficiently known. After the meeting tea was served in the "Lady Warwick Hostel" which is a well built and charmingly furnished house for students, of which there are already twelve in residence, although the college only opened in October. Each student has her garden plot in the grounds, and each has a share of the greenhouse.

There is rather an interesting exhibition going on in London just now of the work of the Guild of Women Book Binders. The Guild owes its inception to an Edinburgh artist Mrs. Macdonald. We noticed that prizes were awarded to two beautiful samples, which were signed by a Miss Matthews, and heard afterwards that "Miss Matthews" and Princess Victoria of Wales, were one and the same person. The Judges and her Royal Highness's family were as ignorant of this fact as were the public. Only two years ago the pressure of family counsel made her relinquish her desire of entering a London Hospital as a professional nurse, and now the young lady's energy is turning into decorative channels, and she is making a speciality of book-binding, and the designing of book covers, in which she is said to be doing some very excellent work. A beautiful "Visitor's Book" by Miss Bassett laid the good fortune to attract the Princess of Wales who purchased it for Sandringham. The flowers and foliage in embossed calf were tinted their natural colour.

I have just been glancing at the "Old Moore" almanack for 1899, in which he has provided more horrors than usual for us. March is to "Overtop the balance of the year for strange events." April is to "palpitate the pulse of England" whatever that may mean. May comes with bad news for the Royal family. July "stirs" us to our "deepest depths." In August "death is busy" and so on pleasantly through the months until December when Christmas Bells will be muffled in sorrow"—Sounds cheerful does it not? However old Moore is not always right—so we will hope for the best—and I will close my last letter in the year by wishing my readers across the sea—the happiest and best of times and all possible good things for 1899.

PLAGUE PREVENTIVE OPERATIONS AT THE BUNDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an article in yesterday's paper on the Presidency Plague returns for the week the statement with regard to the harbour is not quite accurate, namely, "that plague has got away by sea and that numerous districts report imported cases." Numerous districts may have reported imported cases, but the majority of them are not on the sea-coast, which latter is practically free from plague, notwithstanding the enormous passenger traffic which exists between it and Bombay by sea.

At the few places where plague exists on the coast the cases are almost all indigenous and if cases are shown as imported it will be found on enquery that the majority of them do not come from Bombay by sea.

Reuter has reported "suspicious cases" on ocean-going-ships from Bombay, but almost all of them recovered, which would hardly be the case if they were genuine plague.

I admit cases have got away by sea, but the coast became infected when the first exodus of the plague stricken population took place in 1896. Since then everything that is practicable is being done to prevent the export of plague by sea.

The Port Health Staff examine over 25,000 outward bound crews and passengers every week, and if we assume that the population of Bombay is 10,00,000, and the excess mortality about 800 the number of plague deaths, which should take place among the 25,000 people who leave Bombay by sea weekly, should be about 20. As such deaths do not take place we claim that our examinations are a success and prevent the export of plague from Bombay by sea.—Yours, &c.,

J. CRIMMIN, V. C., Major, I.M.S.,
Acting Health Officer of the Port.

Bombay, 19th January.

[We did not in any way simply that the examinations were not a success or in any way reflect upon the Port Health Officer's Staff. We merely asked that the Commissioner's report should give statistics of port work as it does of that carried on at the Railway Stations.—ED. B. G.]

THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I cannot for the life of me understand the object of the limited number of students preparing for the District and High Court Pleaders' Examination in passing a resolution to send a petition to the Chief Justice of our High Court with a request to postpone the Examination for a few months rather than hold it in February next as is usual.

Looking to the fact that a majority of these candidates live in Bombay, some of whom even live in the most filthy localities and for whom a well-ventilated Examination Hall is certainly a blessing than otherwise, there can be but one interpretation viz, that these candidates tax unduly the leniency of the authorities to extend the time for the preparation of their studies under the pretance of the existence of plague, May I through the medium of your valuable Journal, suggest that such an indulgence on such a pretance ought not to be shown merely because it had been shown on previous occasions, for it encourages men of the applicants' class to raise a hue and cry against anything and every thing which they don't like, as was done recently in the matter of the Government Pleadership of Sholapur.

EXAMINEE.

THE British Consul at Zanzibar, receiving a deputation of Indian merchants on December 24, took occasion to give an authoritative denial to recent rumours of the cession of Zanzibar to Germany.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

THE Hired Transport Dilwara, Captain A. W. Mann, arrived in harbour 8 p.m. on Wednesday from Southampton which port she left on the 26th December and called at Port Said on the 7th January and Suez on the 8th. She has brought drafts of different regiments, consisting of 47 officers, 15 ladies, 3 children, 3 warrant officers, 5 women, 7 children, 1169 non-commissioned officers, and men, 20 women and 19 children. The Dilwara experienced during the voyage strong head winds and westerly currents. The following are the names of the saloon passengers :—

Lieut Col and Mrs H A Walsh
Stem L I
Captain R S Macregor 2nd R Scots.
Lieut B Vughan Arbuckle 2nd R Scots
2nd Lieut R Scott 2nd R Scots
2nd Lieut H T Cotton 2nd Scots Lane Regt
2nd Lieut R D Jennings 2nd Lane Regt
Captain and Mrs H R Blyth 1 R Warwick
Lieut and Mrs S E W Hume 2nd Brder Regt
Major and Mrs C H Gordon 1st East Kent
2nd Lieut K E D Graves Rines 1st East Kent
Lieut R G Morris 1st R Scot Fus
Lieut J E Green 2nd East Lane Regt
Lieut B H C Bolleau 2nd East Lane Regt
2nd Lieut A A Smith 2nd East Lane Regt
Major A Wheler 2nd R Sussex
Captain and Mrs M D Graham and child 1st Northampton.
Major R O Cusack R A M Corps
Major and Mrs F R Maclean R A M Corps
Major Mrs J Carmichael R A M Corps
Lieut Rg Mr and Mrs E W Hayward and Child R A R E
Major E R Scott Moncrieff R E
Major W W Baker R E
Major J J O Donnell R A M Corps
Lieut C V Molony 1st R W Kent Regt
2nd Lieut C J Watts 1st Devon Regt
Capt S J C P Perry R A M C
Captain H S Dammond 1st Dorset.
2 Lieut H Smith 1st Gloucester
Major A O Geoghegan R A M Corps
Lieut S Q Hall R A M Corps
Lieut R G H Wilson Lincoln Regt
Lieut E F Macnaughten 16th Lancers
Lieut A Goring 20th Hussars
Lieut G Von Essen Moberly 11th Hussars
Lieut J J Richardson 11th Hussars
Lieut R A Steele I S C
Lieut F C Nicolas I S C
Lieut and Mrs F E Conningham I S C
Lieut and Mrs V F W Tregear I S C
Lieut E R J Bolleau I S C
Lieut C S Eastmead I S C
Capt G F Beatticck I S C
Capt and Mrs F F Badcock and child J S C
Miss A V Stewart I N Service
Wife of Capt J Ralli R Scots
Wife of Capt H C French R A M C
Wife of Lieut H R Hopwood I S Corps
Miss Nicolls 1st Hants
Revd H J Edge Chaplain
Revd H McCarter Chaplain
Capt V S Smyth 7 Warwicks
Sub Lieut G Hopwood Royal Navy
Band Master Bradley wife and child R Warwick
Conductor Reilly wife and 3 children M W Dept
Conductor Smith wife and 2 children Ord Dept
Wife of Eng Gill and child Bo Dockyard

HYDERABAD'S BACTERIOLOGY.

A PREMATURE REPORT FROM CAPTAIN JOHNSTON.

CAPTAIN JOHNSTON, I. M. S., in a report which he says "has had to be drawn up rather prematurely" gives the following his conclusion arrived at as the result of the experiments up to date, (January 9) with Professor Haffkine's fluid :—

THE samples of Haffkine's fluid examined bacteriologically all show contamination with living micro-organisms—in some cases, Nos. 5315, 5349 and 4091, the contamination seems to be with cocci alone, in the others with a mixture of cocci and bacilli, although the samples taken show the above contamination, other bottles of the same brew show contamination with other forms of micro-organims. As far as the investigations have gone it will be seen that the micro-organisms isolated from the fluids are many of them distinctly pathogenic, some more virulently so than others, in one case (No, 5338) the microbe was so pathogenic as to cause death (vide rabbit 120). Rabbit No, 121 shows the effect of the contamination with cocci, which was the staphylocuus aureus producing local disease (abscess and ulceration) and a pyæmia. If the temperature charts of the inoculations with one of the brews and the organisms isolated from that brew be compared, it will be seen that the inoculation with the fluid as received from Bombay gives a greater rise of temperature in most cases than the pyrexia produced by the isolated organisms —therefore, if the living organisms were extracted from the fluid before inoculation a lower temperature ought to be the result of inoculating such a fluid. This idea seems to be confirmed when the temperature charts of rabbits 101 and 105 are compared. No, 101 is the result of inoculation of Haffkine's fluid No, 4168 giving a rise of temperature to 106° followed by death whereas No. 105 shows the result of inoculation of the same of Haffkine's fluid re-sterilized giving a resulting temperature of 104·5 as the maximum, and instead of death recovery. This is one example of the effect of resterilizing Haffkine's fluid, but others are now being carried out. It would appear, therefore, that re-sterilizing does away with a severe form of septic fever and complications which arise from the contaminating organisms; but the question whether this resterilizing destroys the efficacy of the original Haffkine's fluid remains to be considered, this is also being done—vide temperature chart of rabbit No. 105 (Haffkinized with brew No. 4168). One C. C. of plague culture was inoculated on the 1st January, giving a slight fever only, whereas the control rabbit No. 115 inoculated on the same day with the same dose of the same cultures gave a rise of temperature to 107 and death. The re, sterilized Haffkine's fluid was tested as regards the presence of any living organisms at the same time as inoculation was done, but no living organisms were found to grow on the agar tube. Temperature charts of rabbits Nos. 122, 123, 124 and 125, and 120 can be compared also—with regard to the question of re-sterilizing, but it ought to be borne in mind that this brew of Haffkine's fluid showed only slight contamination of cocci.

The following deductions may be drawn from the experiments that have been done so far :—

Istly, that in bottling the Haffkine's fluid from the retorts sufficient care does not seem to have been exercised in preventing contamination.

2ndly, allowing that some contamination is unavoidable, due to the enormous out-turn of fluid necessary to meet the demand, all the bottles on being filled and before being sent away should be re-sterilized to 60·C for an hour and the corks should be replaced by proper fitting glass stoppers. This, probably, would not destroy the chemical products of putrefaction. If this were done, and if it was proved that re-sterilizing does not injure the protective influence of the inoculation fluid, then I feel sure there would be less number of cases of septic poisoning among the inoculated subjects, for the fluid which is received now from Bombay is undoubtedly a "putrescent organic liquid" as stated before the Commission by the Plague Commissioner, Hyderabad.

Further investigations and experiments with reference to the inoculation fluids and their isolated living organisms are being carried out by the authorities in charge of the laboratory in Hyderabad in continuation of the above work, and if so required, a further report at a later date can be furnished by them.

The report concludes :—"My thanks are due to Lt.-Col. E. Lawrie, I. M. S. for allowing me to use the laboratory; and to his staff for their kind assistance during the above work."

MR. HAWLEY, Chairman of the Military Committee has introduced a bill into the United States Senate, prepared by Major-General Miles, which fixes the standing Army at 100,000 men and makes provision for the appointment of a general and two lieutenant-generals. Hitherto the higest grade in the American Army has been that of major-general.

MR. FINLAY, Secretary to the Financial Department, seems likely to be left undisturbed at Home for the present. On the death of Mr Stephen Jacob, who was officiating for him, the Government of India warned the Secretary of State that Mr. Finlay's early return might be necessary. The Home Government replied that Mr. Finlay was prepared to re-join if wanted. Then the Government of India wired again that the Financial Member would provide for the vacancy on the spot.

THE National Association for Employment of Reserve Soldiers, &c., have issued a circular calling the attention of employers of labour and others to the rules under which men of the First Class Army Reserve are liable to be called on to rejoin the Colours. It is pointed out that since the formation of the Army Reserve in 1870 this liability has only been enforced three times, and in each case for a portion only of the Reserve force and for a very short time. The association state that there are always a number of men on their books of the following classes :—Men who have completed their twelve years with the Colours and do not belong to the Army Reserve; men who have been discharged from the Army as "unfit for further service," chiefly from climatic causes, but who are now fit for any ordinary employment in civil life; and men who have purchased their discharge, and do not, therefore, belong to the army Reserve. In the event of mobilisation, these men would be largely available to fill the places of men joining the Colours. The men belonging to Section A of the First Class Army Reserve lately constituted, who are liable to be called on to rejoin the Colours for minor wars and expedition for twelve months after the date of their leaving the Colours, form only a very small portion of the Army Reserve, and arrangements could also be made, in the event of their services being required, for their immediate replacement.

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

A GLOOMY YEAR.

THE annual administration report of the year 1897-98 we issued yesterday. From it we take the following extracts :—

The year 1897-98 opened with most gloomy prospects. Famine was at its height in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, while the plague which showed signs of abatement was in reality only temporarily quiescent and was soon to burst forth over a widely increased area. The agricultural outlook was most fortunately relieved by a timely and plentiful monsoon, and by the end of December nearly all relief works were closed, but the plague epidemic spread throughout the Presidency dislocating business and making its ravages felt in every branch of the administration. The record is consequently one of industrial, commercial and financial depression, a revival being apparent only towards the end of the year. Owing to the pressing demand for food crops following the scarcity of the previous year the cropped area in the Deccan and the Karnatak districts largely increased, giving a corresponding decrease in the area of current fallow and though in some of the districts kharif and in others rabi crops suffered from the scantiness or unseasonableness of the rains, one compensated the other with the result that the outturn generally was at least equal to the average. In Sind the inundation was the highest on record, and although its good effects were, in places, marred by breaches of the canals, rabi cultivation increased by over 13 per cent. and gave a magnificent harvest. Prices all over the Presidency, especially those of food grains, which in the early months ruled abnormally high, exhibited a marked tendency to fall and the improved communications by facilitating the distribution of the new harvest helped the decline in prices and contributed to equalize wages in which such movement as was noticeable was in an upward direction. There was a general reduction of agricultural stock, but every effort was made by

LIBERAL AID FROM THE INDIAN CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND

and Government loans to provide plough cattle for cultivators, so that instead of a diminution there was, as already stated, an increase in the cropped area. The comparative ease with which, in addition to the ordinary year's land revenue, instalments of tagai and the large suspensions of the previous year were collected bears unmistakable testimony to the recuperative powers of the cultivators. That section of the population engaged in industrial pursuits was, however, less prosperous. In the City of Bombay the number of cotton mills rose from 75 to 82, but their working suffered severely not only from the temporary absence of labourers occasioned by the plague, but also from the heavily diminished demand for cloth and yarn from China and Japan. The trade of the port of Bombay expanded largely in treasure but receded in merchandise both under imports and exports, which stood at the lowest figure reached during the past decade. The United Kingdom still maintains its supremacy over all the others countries trading with Bombay, was naturaly the greatest loser. The trade of the port of Karachi fared better, imports rising by 6 per cent. and exports by 14 per cent. At Aden it fell both in imports and exports, the net decline amounting to 14·53 per cent. The effect of contracted trade in the Presidency proper was apparent in an all-round decline in the earnings of all railways but the Southern Maratha, the coaching traffic being severely injured by the imposition of quarantine and the establishment of observation camps. In the midst of these difficulties satisfactory progress was made in the extension of the Railway system under the control of the Bombay Government by the opening for traffic of the Dabhoi Railway from Vishwamitri to Padra, the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway from Ahmedabad to Idar-Ahmednagar, the Jamnagar Railway from Rajot to Jamnagar and the first section of the Rajpipla State Railway from Ankleswar to Raj-Pardi. Passing to

THE SUBJECT OF PROTECTION

there was a large increase of crime and especially of the more serious forms. It is worthy of remark that the period covered by the criminal statistics, i. e.

works which in July 1897 stood 2,54,971 rose in August to 2,78,846 and reached in September the culminating point, *i. e.* 3,01,050. It fell in October to 1,18,595, in November to 22,674, and in December, in which month all the works were closed, to 15,429. The general famine in the Deccan thus ended in December, although in the districts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur the Collectors were instructed to keep a vigilant watch and to reopen certain specified works if necessary. The total outlay on the works incurred during the year amounted to 71 1-4 lakhs of which 52 lakhs were spent on original works, 6 3-4 on repairs, 1 3-4 on establishments, 1 1-2 on tools and plant and 9 1-4 lakhs on gratuitous relief.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PAST FAMINE AND THAT OF 1876-77.

The districts affected were the same as those in which the great famine of 1876-77 prevailed. A few remarks therefore are offered comparing the administrations of the two famines, regarding the extent and the intensity of the distress, the relief measures adopted and the effects left on the resources of the people.

EXTENT AND INTENSITY OF THE DISTRESS.

The famine of 1896-97 affected 46,004 square miles of the country and a population estimated at 75,44,005 against 34,183 square miles containing a population estimated at 50,18,992 in 1876-77. Regarding the extent of crop failure no satisfactory comparison is possible owing to the imperfect registration of statistics in the seventies, but such was not the case with prices. Now, in 1894-95 and 1895-96 on account of bad harvests and unsatisfactory prospects in Northern India, there was an unusual demand on the food stocks of this Presidency, which continued until September 1896, the early part of the season having given promise of a good harvest. When, therefore, the usual rains of the north-east monsoon failed to come, a famine was created and by the middle of November the price of jowari—the staple food grain—was in some districts under 18 lbs. per rupee and in most of the other affected districts only a fraction over that rate, the normal price in these districts varying from 38 to 45 lbs. per rupee. There was no such rapid rise in 1876 except in the Southern Maratha Country, to almost all parts of which imported grain had then to be carried at least 100 miles by road.

RELIEF MEASURES.

In 1896-97 the country and administration were in a position of distinct advantage in dealing with famine as compared with the position in 1876. This advantage consisted principally in the improvement of communications and in preparedness for the struggle by the existence of an approved programme of suitabl relief works and of a code of rules for the guidance of relief officers; but in other respects such as village relief, poor houses, allowances to public servants, relief to non-working children and other dependents, the opening of forests to free grazing, the procedure followed on both the occasions was in many respects similar. In regard to the supply of grass a more systematic effort was made in the more recent famine, with the result that people were convinced that grass if cut at the proper time was in the absence of the "karbi" of the greatest utility as fodder. The special provisions of the code for the relief of weavers being found impracticable were abandoned, and relief was generally given to them on works in the same way as to ordinary labourers. The change was a complete success. The substitution of cooked food for cash allowances to dependents was another change tried with success; but the marked peculiarity of the relief scheme of 1896-97 was the utilization on an extensive scale of tagai advances.

LOANS TO AGRICULTURISTS.

As soon as famine declared itself the Government came to the conclusion that no form of relief could be more useful and economical than the grant of advances for the improvement of land subject to reasonable precautions with regard to security and the method of expending the money. Land-holders could make arrangement with labourers which Government could not to ensure the most profitable employment of the money. Congenial means of earning a livelihood were thus provided, and so far the dislocation of the village organization and of household arrangement were avoided, while the relations between landlords and tenants, between master and servants and generally between employers and those they habitually employed were maintained. The amount actually distributed for purposes of land improvement was Rs. 37-5-8 lakhs out of which Rs. 22 1-3 lakhs were utilized for constructing or repairing 11,35 wells. The periods fixed for the repayment of the loans varied between 1 and 10 years. In addition to this 15 1-4 lakhs were advanced for the purchase of seed and cattle.

INDIAN CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, IMMENSE UTILITY OF—

Another important event connected with the famine of 1896-97 was the timely and liberal aid received from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund. The administration of this fund was not official although Government officers took a large part in the distribution of the money. It is impossible to overrate the relief of suffering and assistance to destitute people in resuming their ordinary occupations which were effected through the use of that fund and the most valuable aid thus afforded to Government in mitigating the effects of famine. The amount utilized from this fund was nearly 14 lakhs of rupees.

RELIEF WORKS.

As in the previous famine metal breaking and road construction were the kind of works on which relief workers were employed in the early months. Later on irrigational works were opened where possible. The proportion of the daily average number and daily maximum number of persons relieved to the total and affected population in 1896-97 were respectively 2·9 and 4·2, the corresponding figures for 1876-77 being 4·2 and 6·4. The highest number of units relief was in September 1897 and stood 12,843,964 against 15,587,420 in May 1877. The total cost of the famine of 1896-97 including gratuitous relief was Rs. 1 crore and 28 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1 crore and 14 lakhs in the previous famine of 1876-77. There was no material increase of mortality till May and June 1897, when

DEATH-RATE

heavy showers filled the nalas and people drank polluted water. Throughout the monsoon months the mortality was generally above the average. The diseases to which the people chiefly succumbed were cholera, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa. Much old partially rotten grain was consumed by the people. The strain of continued high prices, which was greatest in June, July and August, forced many people to resort to inferior diet, and the consequent deterioration in health fitted them less to withstand disease; but it is remarkable that while in 1876-77 in the five districts of Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar the excess of mortality over that of ordinary years was 345,000, in the whole nine affected districts including the very large one of Khandesh the excess of deaths from November, 1896 to October 1897 was only 91,397.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

In all there were in 1896-97 only thirty-nine deaths attributed in the village registers to starvation, all of which were specially investigated. Seventeen of them occurred in the Khandesh and twenty in the Nasik Districts, in both of which the distress was not very severe. The remaining two occurred in the Ahmednagar District. Some of the people who were alleged to have died from this cause were found to be well-to-do or to have able-bodied relations. In only eleven cases were there reasonable grounds for holding that death was due mainly to the want of food. Seven of these people did not belong to this Presidency but wandered into it in a state of emaciation, and the rest, though belonging to this Presidency, were also wanderers who would not stay on the works or take advantage of the relief provided for them. In no case could death be attributed to the absence of opportunity of relief, but insufficient or unwholesome food no doubt rendered many susceptible to disease and contributed to bring about the bowel complaints to which many deaths were attributed.

EFFECTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

The last contrast to be made with 1876-77 relates to the general effects on the agricultural classes and in this respect the past famine afforded the most ratifying indications of an improvement in their condition and in their power to resist the calamity. The more substantial land-holders not only continued to provide for those habitually employed by them, but took advantage of cheap labour to effect improvements in their land. It is reported that 5 1-2 lakhs of rupees were spent out of private capital on this object in Ahmednagar, 2 lakhs in Bijapur and large sums in other districts. Scarcely any land was reported to have been relinquished, while nearly three and a half lakhs of acres were abandoned in 1876-77. No villages were deserted as in the former famine. The great bulk of the revenue was collected without any coercion, the proportions suspended being small, and that remitted being altogether insignificant as shown in the margin.

	1896-97.	1876-77.
Suspended ...	4·55 per cent.	20·45 per cent.
Remitted ...	·09 "	2·23 "

On the whole although the causes which produced famine were as potent in 1896-97 as in 1876-77, the effects partly through the improvement in the condition of many of the people, partly through their greater readiness to rely on assistance of Government and partly through the effectiveness of the measures employed were far less injurious. As already stated the cultivating classes were able to resume their occupation with no visible decrease of efficiency although doubtless for some year to come they will feel the loss of cattle and crops and the depletion of their stock.

More difficult to deal with and longer in duration than famine has been the calamity of plague. Towards the beginning of the year, *i.e.* 1st August 1897, the outlook was not discouraging. All the affected localities except Cutch Mandvi had nearly got rid of the disease and new centres were not yet infected. The Province of Sind had become completely free and in the city of Bombay too on the 11th July 1897 with a total mortality not much above normal, the Municipal plague returns for the first time showed attacks 0 and deaths 0. In the city of Poona including the Cantonment and suburban limits, the number of cases in the week ending 11th June was only 4 and *nil* in the week ending 25th June. In the districts of Surat, Thana and Kolaba, the results were equally encouraging. In the first mentioned district there were no cases reported for the third week of June and first week of July, while in the intermediate week only one was reported. In the Thana district the cases fell to 2 in the week ending 25th June and to 2 in the following week. In the Native States plague had subsided except, as already stated, in Cutch, where it continued to be still severe.

In spite of this favourable prospect, Government did not relax their vigilance. A constant watch over the village mortality returns was maintained. With a view to deal promptly and effectively with sudden outbreaks of plague immediately on discovery, flying columns were formed in July and placed under the control of the Surgeon-General. In November, a Plague Commissioner was appointed to supervise plague operations in the mofussil.

As the rains progressed plague spread from place to place. New centres caught the infection disseminating the disease to surrounding villages. The number of towns and villages reporting plague deaths which, in the last week of July, stood at 15, rose to 35 in the last week of August, to 117 in the last week of October, and to 154 in the last week of November. The number slightly declined in December, but again went up to 163 at the end of January and 166 in February, after which it began steadily to go down. At the end of March the number was 129, of April 80, and of May 51. With slight fluctuations the number remained 73 at the end of July. If, however, the number of plague cases and deaths be considered, the following figures depict the course of the epidemic in the Presidency excluding the cities of Bombay and Karachi:—

Months		Cases	Deaths
August	1897	2,018	1,360
September	"	5,681	4,212
October	"	7,369	5,331
November	"	10,278	7,377
December	"	9,727	7,738
January	1898	5,112	4,154
February	"	4,574	3,322
March	"	5,102	4,064
April	"	2,182	1,745
May	"	1,587	1,181
June	"	1,642	1,304
July	"	3,485	2,606

The statement given at page iii of this Report shows that the number of cases and deaths reported during year from the several places in the Presidency, including Bombay, and Karachi, was respectively 80,213 and 64,363. The total mortality from plague gave a ratio of 3·43 per mille on the total population compared with a ratio of 4·12 and 10·55 for bowel complaints and fevers respectively.

The Districts which remained practically free during the year were the whole Province of Sind excepting Karachi, all the Gujarat Districts except Surat, the Khandesh District in the Central, and the Bijapur and Kanara District in the Southern Divisions. It is to be remarked that in the mofussil excepting Kolaba and Thana which depended on Bombay, the disease decreased in intensity as the cold weather advanced and evacuation became easy, while the maximum point was reached in Bombay in March and in Karachi in May. In the cities of Poona and Surat the second outbreak was more severe and as was to be expected owing to the wider area of infection in the Presidency, the loss of life on the whole was greater than in the preceding year. In the city of Bombay where the population was appreciably swelled in July 1897 by destitute immigrants from the mofussil in search of work and where the subsequent exodus was comparatively smaller than during the previous epidemic, the death rate in proportion to the population was smaller although the total number of deaths at the end of July 1898 was 16,811 against 10,722 on the corresponding date in 1897.

MEASURES ADOPTED—MOFUSSIL.

In the mofussil the measures generally relied upon in the dry season were entire evacuation of infested villages and hamlets, isolation of the sick, segregation of the contacts and a thorough disinfection of all infected places. In Hubli, where the outbreak grew virulent in the monsoon, evacuation was impossible, but inoculation was extensively tried and strikingly demonstrated the protective power of the prophylactic.

At first the people failed utterly to understand the use of segregation. To the masses infection and Contagion had no meaning. Nothing but the splendid confidence of the people in the British Government could have made the measures possible in the broadcast and rapid manner in which it became necessary to use sanitary methods among untrained and uneducated millions. In all these operations the endeavour to secure the co-operation of the people has been persistent and signs are not wanting that much success in this direction is being attained, though concealment is still very prevalent. In many places villagers protected themselves against arrivals from infected localities. Volunteers aided in the conduct of search for cases from house to house, and there has been ample evidence of an increasing perception among the population of the value of early and complete evacuation and the danger of admitting the infected into their houses. The only serious disturbance connected with the plague administration occurred at Sinnar in the Nasik District, the particulars of which are given under 'other events.' In the city of Bombay the same

MEASURES WERE CARRIED OUT SYSTEMATICALLY,

but evacuation was found very difficult. The chief difficulties of the early months in Bombay as elsewhere were connected with the staff, especially on account of the pressure of famine and the recall to active military service of the commissioned medical officers and subordinates. The required strength was, however gradually made up, the number of officers employed on plague duty in March being 31 army officers, 48 English doctors and 52 English nurses. Towards the end of October in view of the increased influx of people from affected parts a temporary detention of suspected arrivals was attempted. Later on the sudden rise in plague in the city with the decline in Poona and the other parts of the Deccan necessitated (1) the abolotion of restriction on arrivals and (2) the establishment of railway camps for the observation of travellers leaving the city in order to prevent the spread of the disease to other places. In January house-search by cordons was tried but the construction of the houses in Bombay makes any compulsory measure one of great difficulty. One chief object of the Plague Committee was to provide abundant and healthy accommodation in camps both for suspected arrivals and for the evicted dwellers infected and unwholesome buildings. A large number of camps was erected, some of the leading communities constructing quarters for their co-religionists. Inward and outward sea inspections were maintained throughout the year with the result that with one exception no ships bound for a European or a foreign port was reported to have had a case of plague on board after her departure from Bombay. The co-operation of the people was least satisfactory in the matter of concealment of cases—a source of evil which no effort on the part of the authorities could adequately deal with. The only organized resistance offered was on 9th March in connection with the removal to a plague hospital of a Mussalman girl supposed to be suffering from plague. During the next three days searches in the disturbed quarters were conducted with the aid of the military after which all opposition disappeared. The formation of a large number of volunteer parties, a scheme which had long been in contemplation, took the place of compulsory searches. On March 18th the plague reached its climax, after which it steadily declined, until on April 30th only 33 plague deaths were recorded and the number of such deaths in the week ending 29th July 1898 was reported to be 70.

OTHER EVENTS.

Other events were:—(i) the press prosecutions in which certain editors of papers published in the Poona and Satara Districts were convicted of seditious writing and sentenced to imprisonment, (ii) the arrest and imprisonment of the Natu brothers under Regulation XXV. of 1827, and (iii) the arrest, trial, conviction and execution of Damodar Hari Chapekar, one of the murderers of Mr. Rand, I.C.S., and Lieutenant Ayerst of the Indian Staff Corps.

In Sind the Hurs of the Hyderabad District again gave troubles and committed several coldblooded murders. The gangs were broken up with the assistance of their religious head the Pir of Kingri.

A disturbance took place during the year at Chaklasi, a village in the taluka of Nadiad in the Kaira District. In December 1897 a Gujarati Hindu of the Dharalas caste published letters stating that the British Government had come to an end, and that in future the assessment would not be paid to Government but to him. On 9th January 1898 he went in procession into the village of Chaklasi and there repeated the statements contained in the letters. On the 12th idem, the Mamlatdar and the police were on the scene, and called upon the gang to disperse which then consisted of about 150 people of the Dharalas community and soon increased to 500. On refusal the police fired but being greatly outnumbered were driven back, one of them being killed and several others injured. The ringleaders were subsequently arrested.

Shortly after midnight on the 1st June a riot took place at Bandra in connection with a Taboot procession when the chief Constable was beaten to death by a Mahomedan mob. The disturbance was unpremeditated and devoid of all political significance.

RIOTS IN CONNECTION WITH PLAGUE.

On the morning of the 9th of March a Julai, or handloom weaver, one of a class of North Indian Mussalmans, whose poverty and excitability make them ready tools in the hands of the disaffected, refused to let his daughter, a girl of about twelve, be removed to hospital. The girl was seen by a nurse who believed her to be suffering from plague. The Hakim or Mussalman practitioner, who managed the special Jhulai Hospital was not allowed to see the girl. A band of youths came out with sticks and drove him and the Chaudhari, or head of their community, out of their quarters, threatening to take their lives because they had helped in plague operations. The crowd of Jhulais increased and refusing to disperse, and having attacked the Magistrate, were fired on. The rioters fled to Kamatipura and to Pydhowni, where they were joined by local bad characters, both Hindus and Mussalmans. The mob fired the Grant Road and Mussalman's Hospitals, burned down the Plague Office in Nagpada, and committed many grievous and some fatal assaults on Europeans. Before dark, however, all rioting had ceased, and on the next day no attempt at disorder was repeated.

A riot which occurred at Sinnar in the Nasik District was also connected with plague operations. On the 27th January 1898, at 3 p.m., a number of men, principally Jiremalis and Wanjaris by caste, assembled about 3-4 mile from the town, proceeded to the segregation and plague camps, removed all the inmates therefrom, and set the huts on fire. They then proceeded to the dispensary and on their way burnt the tents, together with all the contents of Dr. Gwythar, the plague officer. On arriving at the dispensary, they found the Hospital Assistant and cruelly beat him to death. Without doing any further injury they then made their way straight to the Post and Telegraph Offices, entered the office building, cut the wires, smashed the telegraph instruments, took money which was lying there, broke open a cupboard, took out all the Post Office records and set fire to them. They then entered the inner rooms, but finding only women and children left them unhurt and proceeded towards the detention camp, damaging on their way telegraph wires and poles. The detention camp was burnt and there a search was made for Mr. Raje, then Chairman of the Plague Committee, who was found in a cattle-shed close by his tents. He was brutally murdered by the mob. The ringleaders were prosecuted and punished. Other events of importance or interest are referred to under the headings to which they belong.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

TOWN DUTIES.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that the report of the committee on the question of effecting an efficient control over the revenues from Town Duties be approved and adopted.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Unwalla considered the report very disappointing. It was about four or five years ago that the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta had stated that from experience acquired by him in a prosecution against a Parsee (chithiwalla) he had gathered sufficient materials to show that the whole of the Revenue and Refund department was radically defective, and he had to make some valuable suggestions which would enable them to save a large amount of expenditure in that department. The matter had been hanging fire for the last four or five years, and the report contained no such suggestions as had been promised. The only suggestion made was that security should be taken from the (chithiwalla,) which was ultra vires.

Mr. Wacha in reply said that the scope of the reference to the committee was of a limited character.

The proposition was agreed to.

POLICE CHARGES.

Mr. Wacha moved and Dr. Viegas seconded, that the report of the committee on the question of the adjustment of the police charges between Government and the Corporation be approved and adopted, and the President be requested to address Government as suggested in the last paragraph of the report, which ran as follows:—It remains for the Committee to draw the attention of the Corporation to the President's letter to Government No. 9786, dated the 14th December 1896, in which (1) the correctness of the police accounts as made out by the Accountant General and forwarded by Government to the Corporation with Mr. Vidal's letter No. 1482, dated the 24th February 1890, was disputed, and (2) it was intimated that in the opinion of the Corporation it would be impracticable to discuss proposals on the subject of the transfer of the police charges to Government in consideration of the transfer of equivalent amounts of Municipal revenue and that the only practicable course seemed to be the appointment of a certain number of representatives by Government on the one hand and by the Corporation on the other for the discussion and submission of proposals for the settlement in question. On the latter point the reply of Government has been recently received in Mr. Edgerley's letter No. 5708, dated the 24 August 1898, the following quotation from which will indicate the views of Government:—"Government consider that the appointment of such a committee at the present stage would not serve any useful purpose, for whilst they are ready to entertain any carefully weighed proposals for the assignment of Municipal revenue in redemption of all liability for police charges, which may satisfy certain essential conditions prescribed by the Government of India that the initiative in making such proposals must rest exclusively with the Corporation. The conditions laid down by the Government of India to which any such scheme must conform are, I am to state, (1) that the revenue to be assigned must be of a permanent character, (2) that it must be free from any claim to Municipal control and (3) that it must offer capabilities of expansion to meet the certain growth of police charges in the future. The above letter of Government was considered by the Corporation at its meeting of 5th September 1898, and the Corporation have recorded it, deeming it inexpedient to pursue the matter further. As to the correctness of the accounts no reply has so far been received from Government, and as, until the accounts are rectified, the Corporation are held liable for a larger sum than is justly payable, the committee suggest that the President be requested to press Government for a reply.

The proposition was carried.

LEASING OF LAND AT PAVAI.

Mr. Wacha moved that as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter dated the 3rd January 1899 sanction be given to the proposals therein made, viz., (1) to lease to the Agave Fibre Company for a period of 7 years, subject to the conditions specified, and to such subsidiary conditions as the Municipal solicitors might suggest, the whole of the lands and buildings at Pavai belonging to the Municipality, excepting the Boiler and Engine house, at a rent of Rs. 125 per mensem; and (2) to supply water to the Company from the Paval take at a rate of 4 annas per 1000 gallons., the Commissioner being requested to arrange for taking proper security from the Company for the due fulfilment of the conditions of the agreement. He said that the committee had carefully gone through the whole question and it came to the conclusion that of only the Municipality was indemnified for any damage caused to their property, there was no objection to leasing the land. They had suggested to the Commissioner that he should in consultation with the Municipal solicitors, take security from the company as would indemnify them against any loss or damage.

Dr. De Monte seconded the proposition.

Mr. Chothia observed that the suggestion made to the Commissioner should be strictly carried out in view of the fact that the gentleman concerned figured as a party in a certain suit pending in the High Court.

Mr. Wacha assured Mr. Chothia that the security clause would be specially attended to by the Commissioner.

The proposition was carried.

WASTE OF WATER BY WASHERMEN.

On the motion of Mr. C. N. Wadia it was resolved to request the Commissioner to inform the Corporation what steps he was taking or intended to take for the prevention of waste of water by the washermen on the Malabar Hill.

DHARAVI-SION ROAD.

In the absence of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Unalla moved that the Commissioner's attention be directed to the dangerously insecure condition of Dharvi-Sion Road (the road that runs between Mahim and Sion Railway Stations) and he be requested to adopt means for its early improvement. He remarked that the traffic on the road in question had increased and was increasing day by day, and it had thus become a necessity to repair the road.

Professor Muller said that the road was in a very bad condition and it being unprotected by parapets on both sides people driving in "garry" run a great risk of being thrown over into the ditches adjoining it in case of accidents.

The motion was agreed.

SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Dr. Viegas in accordance with his notice of motion moved: That a Committee (named by him) be appointed, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the heads of the Departments concerned to consider and report on the feasibility or otherwise of the following proposals:—(1) Whether a lower-paid officer cannot efficiently do the work at present done by the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner on Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 500 per mensem; (2) Whether the Revenue and Refund Audit Department with advantage be amalgamated with the Accounts and Expenditure Audit Department with a view to make a saving, and if not, whether it could not be efficiently conducted by an officer on lower pay than is drawn by the present Revenue and Refund Audit Officer; (3) Whether the two Departments of the Special Drainage Engineer and the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, cannot be amalgamated and placed under one officer, e.g., by abolishing the post of Special Drainage Engineer and giving charge of his work to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, in addition to his own; and (4) Whether the Licensing Department cannot be amalgamated with the Health Department with any necessary addition to the staff of that Department.

Mr. S. D. Dhondi seconded the proposition.

Mr. Macdonald observed that the resolution was a bolus which was hard to swallow. He found a great deal of variety in the resolution, but it was not digestible. It was the business of the Commissioner, and the Commissioner alone, and not a committee to do, what was contemplated by the resolution. Low pay might be a very useful bribe, but it was often a very dangerous one. The wisdom of such a proposal was questionable, because it had a tendency to upset the minds of a large number of employees. If all the 72 members went on meddling with all and sundry in the employ of the Municipality, they would make their employees feel very uncomfortable indeed. He then moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioners be asked to report, after such time as he might require, whether any or what economy by way of an amalgamation of the different departments, be might recommend.

Mr. Dost Mahomed Alana seconded the amendment.

Sir George Cotton opposed both the resolution and the amendment stating that the Commissioner, if he thought that economy was necessary and could be effected in certain departments, would bring forward proposals to that effect before the Corporation. The appointment of a committee would be fraught with mischievous results. They must not discourage the officers of the various departments unnecessarily. He was an employer of eight thousand people and had also highly paid officers under him, and he could state from long experience that the greatest economy was to get a good man and pay him well. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed contended that it was the privilege of the Corporation, and not the Commissioner, to practise economy. It was necessary to appoint a committee such as the one proposed by Dr. Viegas. Many of their departments were over manned. The Revenue and Refund department was overmanned, and if one were to go to the department on the sly, they would find that after 2 or 3 p.m. the employees were having their forty winks. (Laughter.)

Economy could be practised in certain departments

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that Dr. Viegas had served them with a heavy dinner which it was difficult for them to digest. The Personal Assistant was paid Rs. 500, which was a salary which civilians only drew at an early stage of their career. He did not ask the Corporation to disturb the present arrangement, but what he desired was that in the future that officer should be paid much less. He was a warm advocate of female education, and he was glad that Mr. Acworth, their late Commissioner, employed in some of their departments a few lady clerks. What he suggested was that a lady graduate might be appointed personal assistant to the Commissioners on a salary of about Rs. 300. (Laughter and Hear hear.) Mr. Wacha: Chivalry. He was an advocate of decentralization and was opposed to the amalgamation of departments.

Mr. A. F. Unvala said that the finance of the Corporation were on their beem ends, retrenchment must be the order of the day. Government, when hard pressed for finances, also amalgamated their departments by way of economy. There was no harm in appointing a committee to see whether it was not possible to reduce expenditure in the light of experience obtained in the past.

Mr. Hormusjee Chothia was also in favour of the appointment of the committee. Deputy Collectors under Government who had much more important duties to perform than personal Assistant to the Commissioner were paid only Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 500. The salary of the special Drainage Engineer ought not to be equal to that of the Executive Engineer, who was his superior officer.

Mr. Unvala: No, no. He is quite independent of the Executive Engineer.

Mr. Khote: The Drainage Engineer is by no means subordinate to the Executive Engineer.

Mr. Kabraji thought that Dr. Viegas did not propose to do away with the services of the heads of departments which he wished to amalgamate.

Dr. Viegas: Certainly not. Mr. Kabraji continuing said that what was proposed by Dr. Viegas could not very well be carried out in practice.

Professor Muller here moved for an adjournment of the debate. Mr. Shroff seconded the proposition which was lost on a division.

Professor Muller was willing to make retrenchments if it was feasible to do so. He disapproved of the motion because it tied down the committee to four points as picked out by Dr. Viegas which it was quite impossible to carry out. They seemed impossible and therefore, the scope of the committee was of a limited character.

Mr. Wacha was against retrenchment of a piecemeal character. If retrenchments were at all to be made, for which there was ample room in the various departments, they must be done in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner whose sympathy must be enlisted in the matter. The corporation should go in the while hog or none. A committee might be appointed to go into the whole schedule of appointments.

Mr. Macdonald's amendment was on a division lost, Dr. Viegas's proposition was then carried by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

ALLEGED TORTURE IN SPAIN.

STRANGE STORIES.

"IT is rumoured," says the Seville correspondent of the Morning Post," that the Carlists recently arrested are being tortured to induce them to take an oath of allegiance to Alfonso and to reveal details of their party organisation. The allegation is denied in Government circles, but is believed in the country. It is stated that torture is as much used in the Spanish prisons of to-day as it was in Bulgaria a few years back. I will give one story told to me. Only a few weeks ago a party of gipsies was arrested in the south of Andalusia on suspicion of horse stealing, but no amount of persuasion or interrogation could extort anything approaching a confession. Iron tweezers were produced and applied to the most sensitive parts of their bodies until they were only too glad to admit anything and everything. The sole result of a formal complaint was to bring down on the officials a mild reprimand, which was so couched as really to imply approval. According to another tale a shabby way of extorting a confession was lately adopted at Cadiz. A peasant had been murdered for refusing to join a society known as the Black Hand. Three men were arrested on suspicion, but evidence was scanty, and nothing would induce them to confess. They were assembled in a courtyard and told that they would be shot off-hand if they did not confess. 'Take one of them out and shoot him,' said the presiding official, as they remained obdurate. A man was accordingly taken out, a shot was heard, and a sergeant came back to say that the sentence had been executed. The two remaining prisoners were again asked to confess, but in vain. Then another of them was taken out a shot was heard, and it was reported that he had been killed. The third was then given a chance of confessing, and, believing that his own skin was alone at stake, he gave way. Then the other two, who had, of course, not really been shot, reappeared, and all three were executed on the strength of the last one's confession. Whether or no he merely confessed in order to obtain a respite is still doubtful."

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARTILLERY.

LOAN WANTED FROM AMERICA.

GREAT attention was paid in Berlin to the report that Russia is negotiating at Washington a loan of ninety million dollars at 3½ per cent., and that the prospects are favourable. (The loan is now off.) The fact that American ironworks have just received an order from Russia for 80,000 tons of rails appears to indicate that during the negotiations a wish was expressed that American industry should be allowed to participate largely in the supply of Russian requirements. Apart from the circumstance that the United States are now for the first time engaged in such a bargain, the transaction is significant in some other respects. M. de Witte appears to have knocked in vain at the door of the French, English, and German financiers. It is known that Russia, in spite of all the ideas of peace, is planning a reorganization of the whole of her artillery, which will necessitate an expenditure of nearly £15,000,000, as entirely new guns are to be introduced. German already possesses them, and in the best informed military quarters here it is estimated that it will take at least two years before Russia will have finished the reorganization of her artillery.

MAJOR-GENERAL the HON. R. A. J. TALBOT, C.B., has been appointed to the command of the British troops in Egypt, in succession to Sir Francis Grenfell. Major-General Talbot will proceed to Cairo about the end of January. Major-General the Hon. Reginald Arthur James Talbot was born on July 11, 1841, received his first appointment in May, 1859, and was made a Lieutenant in July, 1863. He was made Captain in May, 1867; Major, July, 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel, July, 1882; and Colonel, July 1886. He served on special service in South Africa from May, 1879, to November 1879, was A.D.C. to the Queen from May, 1889, to May, 1896; Military-Attache, Paris, from July, 1889 to July, 1895; and was Major-General, Cavalry Brigade, at Aldershot, May, 1896. Major-General Talbot served in the South African war in 1879, Zulu campaign, for which he received a medal with clasp; in the Egyptian Expedition, 1882; was present at the actions of El Magfar and Mahsameh both actions at Kassassin, and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, for which he was mentioned in despatches and the "London Gazette" and received a medal with clasp; bronze star; fourth class Osmaneh. He was also with the Sudan Expedition, 1884-85, and commanded the heavy camel regiment; was present at the actions of Abu Klea, El Gubat, and Metammeh. He was mentioned in despatches and the *London Gazette* and was made a C.B.

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

HOW THE "GRACEFUL CONCESSION" WORKS.

MR. W. L. LUCY writes to the *Daily News* from Tunis: The Englishman visiting Tunis is able to understand, and in grim fashion sympathise with, the feelings of a Frenchman when he surveys Egypt. But for an uncountable access of banality, France might at this time have had her full share in the dual control of Egypt. But for an access of fatal indifference, Tunis might to-day be under the protectorate of Great Britain. Eighteen years ago, the dominant influence in the Regency was British. Sir Richard Wood, then Consul, occupied with the Bey something of the position of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe towards the Sultan in pre-Crimea days. Through his active agency, the honest grip of a British hand closed over everything that was worth having. He obtained for British companies sole monopoly of banking, railways, gas, and water. English capitalists worked the lead mines, and concession of a railway running through the Regency into Algeria was secured. British trade beat all competitors. It annually reached within a few thousand pounds of the total imports from France and Algeria. This state of things existed in spite of the fact that England was only one of tripartite control of Tunisian finances. France and Italy had equally a finger in the pie. Actually England was the Eclipse of the race for preponderance, the rest being nowhere. Unfortunately our persistent Proconsul's efforts

MET WITH A CHILLING RECEPTION

at home. Then, as now, Lord Salisbury was at the Foreign Office, and Tunis always seems to have bored him. In an interview that took place in the summer of 1878, he blandly remarked to the French Minister: "Do in Tunis what you think convenable. England will not offer any opposition, but will respect your decision." This "sentiment amical" (the phrase "graceful concession had not yet been invented) almost took Mr. Waddington's breath away. He construed the remark as an invitation to annexation pure and simple. Not to be outdone in generosity, the French Minister protested that the utmost stretch of France's desire was for a Protectorate. The Protectorate came in due time. It was proclaimed in 1881. Fortunately, Lord Granville had succeeded Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office, and prompt measures were taken to safeguard British interests in Tunis. An admission was drawn from the French Government that under the Protectorate British treaty rights would be respected. Lord Granville adroitly nailed this to the wall by a statement lodged in the archives of both Foreign Offices that "her Majesty's Government take note of this assurance, which they regard as an international engagement binding upon the French Government in the future." The state of things thus formally set forth and unreservedly accepted left nothing to be desired. There was then in existence, dating from 1875, an Anglo-Tunisian Treaty which for all time placed Great Britain on favoured nation footing. With that in operation, England might look upon

THE CIVILIZING ACTION OF FRANCE IN TUNIS

with satisfaction, clouded only by the reflection that she herself might have been the agent. The more Tunis flourished under enlightened Western administration, the larger would be her trade, and enjoying favoured nation treaty rights, England had nothing to fear from the competition of other markets.—It was here that Lord Salisbury, back again as the Foreign Office, casually looked in and, by an amazing stroke, smote British trade with Tunis under the fifth rib. Approached by the French Minister he made his famous graceful concession, abandoning the Treaty of 1875, leaving British trade with Tunis at the mercy of Protectionist France. That is a fact of which, notice being taken in Parliament and in the Press, the public are familiar. But there is one bearing of the graceful concession that is much better known in the Colonies than at home. Germany and Italy, falling in line with Lord Salisbury in conceding the abrogation of favoured nation treaty rights, were careful to insist upon their Colonies being placed upon the same footing with the Mother Country in the readjusted tariff scheme. Lord Salisbury either absolutely forgot the existence of British Colonies or regarded their interest as being of no consequence. Possibly he was indisposed to mar the gracefulness of his concession by touch of anything so vulgar as considerations of Colonial trade. However it be, the British Colonies were absolutely left out of purview of the convention of last year. Having no locus standi, the French Customs authorities may, and do, clap on such rates as they please. The consequence is that in the less than twelve months that have elapsed since the graceful concession began to operate, British Colonial trade with Tunis—up to last year a healthy, vigorous growth—has been absolutely crushed. At the present time of writing, the Custom House accounts for the year not yet being made up, it is not possible accurately to state the precise bearing of the new Convention upon British trade.

THAT IT HAS RECEIVED A CHECK IS OBVIOUS.

But there is no room for doubt that the British Colonial trade is, like Carthage, delenda. Canada sent timber to Tunis. India shipped indigo, jute, and tea. Spices and ivory came from Zanzibar. Silk from Cyprus and miscellaneous articles of Morroccan origin from Gibraltar. The French authorities left by Lord Salisbury a free hand, have taken care that these things come no more. Up to the end of last year the Tunisian tariff was pleasingly simple. It levied and eight per cent. ad valorem duty on all goods. Great Britain, ranking among the most favoured nations not only enjoyed for herself the benefit of this simple and moderate tariff, but secured it for her Colonies and Dependencies. Under the new tariff the eight per cent. ad valorem duty is maintained for all goods except cottons and oils. On cotton goods the duty is five per cent. ad valorem; on olive oil 20 francs per 100 kilos, and on other vegetable oils 35 franks the 100 kilos. On that, as it stands, is not a serious matter. The duty on cotton goods is, indeed, actually reduced. But trade transactions are governed by the question of comparative cost. If the new tariff were universal, no one need complain. But France, relieved through Lord Salisbury's smiling beneficence from all restraint, has ordained that her own cotton goods shall enter duty free, whilst French oils, paying a uniform duty of eight per cent., of course command the market. Even this is, for other nations, an exceptionally fortunate state of affairs that will not last long. It happens that Italy is in possession of treaty rights which, according to the year 1905, hamper French action at Tunis. It is an open secret that when, seven years hence, Italy's treaty rights lapse, French goods will be admitted to Tunis duty free, whilst British goods and imports from Malta will be heavily handicapped by tariff regulations.

THE EFFECT OF FRENCH SUPREMACY

as shown in the currents of trade, was plain enough even before France got a free hand with the tariff. Sir Richard Wood's patriot ic efforts to secure Tunis for England being frustrated upon from the Foreign Office under Lord Salisbury's first Secretaryship, British capitalists fought shy of the place. The London Bank of Tunis closed its doors. The concession for the railway to Algeria, held by limp hands, was eagerly seized the French, who have since completed the work. A French company having taken over the telegraphs opened post offices which shut up the English offices. The gas company was transferred to the French, whilst an Italian company bought the British railway from Tunis to Goletta. British trade languished, till imports, that in 1876 represented the value of 300,000l., had in 1880 been reduced by over 33 per cent. Among the prized decorations in the office of the Resident General is a diagram showing the growth of trade between the years 1885 and 1894. At the former, epoch the section coloured red, representing French commerce, is evenly balanced by the green of Italy the blue of England coming next. In 1894 France has painted more than half the globe red. The green of Italy is but a small wedge; whilst as for poor Angleterre, its blue is a tiny cloudlet. This change

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

A SINGULARLY open winter has thus far favoured cycling in this country, and as the half way house of the shortest day has been passed, we are beginning to look for the return of the better riding season. Yet even in midwinter, at the Christmas holidays, wheelmen were to be numbered in hundreds on the main, and for the most part tolerably decent roads leading out of London. The clean hard going resulting from wind-swept roads gripped by a slight frost, tempted many a cyclist out for a spin, as the best appetiser for that most solemn of all functions, a Christmas dinner. The old fashioned and conventional Christmas weather with thick ice, and drifts of snow, has deserted us these several years.

To do fast laps round a lion's den must be an exciting form of cycle scorching, but it is only given to a few to enjoy such sport. A foolhardy rider recently made a bet that he would ride among the lions in their cage at a circus show, and arranged with their keeper to do so. The keeper entered the cage with the rider, who mounted and rode round, but one of the lions had a natural dislike to strangers, especially scorchers, and made as though he would spring on the silly cyclist. The keeper lashed out and saved him from the mangling and mauling which would otherwise have been his fate.

The cycle as an aid to crime is being counter balanced by the cycle as an aid to the detection of criminals. Throughout the country the police are gradually taking most cases, the official cycles, but, it must be confessed, in most cases, the official cycles are the cheapest cut lines that can be jobbed. An instance of the value of the cycle has just occurred. A letter carrier was suspected of misappropriating letters containing postal orders, by delivering them to himself instead of the proper addressee. He was watched, but invariably mounted a bicycle, and rode away, and was not seen to attempt to cash the orders until a detective also requisitioned the cycle as his assistant. Again the suspected postman, was watched, and when he started on his spin was followed by another cyclist unobserved. The postman rode to a district some few miles from home and presented orders for payment, when the cycling detective happened on him, and took him into custody, and he gave no satisfactory explanation of the possession of the orders. The Post Office authorities regard him as a most successful thief, who has long eluded their endeavours to trace him.

There are several disquieting rumours afloat respecting some of the best known cycle tracks. To begin with, the Crystal Palace enclosure is said to be going to have a cricket pitch laid in the centre. Cricket is to be boomed at the Crystal Palace next season, and W. G. Grace has been secured to manage affairs, but one would have thought that in all the spacious grounds of the Palace, another size could have been found. Of course the track would be unusable during the progress of either a practice or a match, as the risk of receiving a hard drive in one's front wheel would scarcely be worth running. There is also talk of the best known track in the Midlands, at Aison, near Birmingham, being pulled up and abolished in order to enlarge the football accommodatino. Truly, racing as a popular spectacle seems to be under a cloud.

A third track threatened with interference is the small cement path at Sheen House. Sheen House is a club near Richmond, which was opened in lavish style as an upper class cycling rendezvous, and in a corner of the grounds £,3000 was spent on a track. It has never been considerably patronized, as the society cyclist was never a speed man, and the Sheen House Club has gone into voluntary liquidation. It was rather too grandiose, and like other "fashionable" clubs, was an outcome of the craze which lately affected society. Cyclists, except in the first fever of their novitiate, do not congregate in club houses; they scatter over the highways. The Sheen House track was the home of the newly formed Amateur Cycling Association, but this was a very limited organization, and had remarkably little influnce, and was sentimental rather than practical in its alms and methods.

There is little doubt that the nextsociety craze will be for motoring. The fever is not fierce yet in England, but in France every one who can afford a motor laughs at cycling. It is declard that you can get all the pleasure of cycling out of motoring with the work, It is, therefore, obviously non-athletic, and so fascinating to others besides those who feel the delight of a strong man to run a race, but the costliness and the limited output rathor stand in the way of the general adoption of the motor as a cycling substitute. It will never kill the cycle, but it may supplant it among the wealthier classes, the motor being the rich mans horse, while the cycle brings the pleasure of keeping a carriage to those who could neither have horse or motor. The indication of the Paris Salon de Cycle, where motors actually exceeded cycles in numbers, tells plainly the lines of future development. France is ahead of England, at present in automobilism, but there are no pace restrictions in France, nor the attempeed monopoly compaines which have somewhat hindered motor development in this country.

The latest overture story of a cycling adventure is related of the Rector of the ancient parish of Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, but it is probably the narrator and not the reverend gentleman who has enlarged on the occurrence. It has been solemnly circulated in many papers, as a true story, that he was riding along a familiar road and came to a ford which is usually passable, but found that it was swollen with recent heavy rains. He made a dash at it to get through, but when near to the middle, found he was up to his neck, and thought it was wiser to go back, so he turned in midstream, and got back. A front seat at such a trick riding performance would fetch a good price. Probably the story should have been about "knee deep," not "neck-deep" floods.

The Northern representative of the Dunlop Tyre Company for Ireland, vouches for the accuracy of the following incident: He was making his rounds in Belfast a short time ago, when just as he was leaving the premises of a cycle agent, he was accosted by a diminutive vendor of wax matches, with a pressing appeal for patronage, but as the Dunlop man's stock did not require replenishing, he told the boy so, and continued on his way. The lad, however, was not to be put off so easily, and noticing that Mr. Lane carried a sample of the new Dunlop tyre, fired this final shot at him:—"I ride Dunlops, Sir." Needless to say, the appeal was irresistable, and some reciprocal business immediately resulted.

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Jack Green, the Newcastle racing crack, who has been the only English rider to score prominently in Australia, is just about to enter on another year of his extended racing career. Although he has passed the age when athletes are supposed to be in their prime, Green, on his Dunlop tyres, anticipates riding faster than ever in 1899.

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This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY" I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.R., M.R.A., Berner's College, London. Professor of Chemistry.

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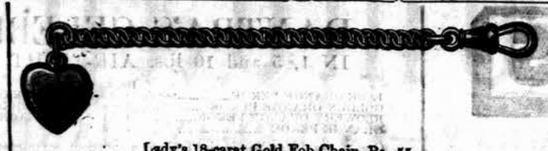
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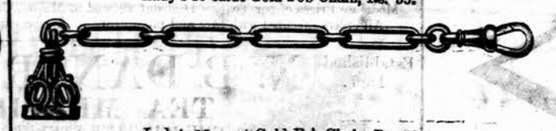
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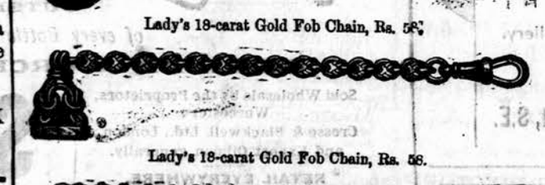
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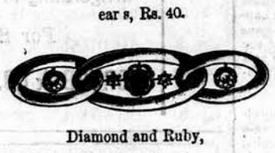
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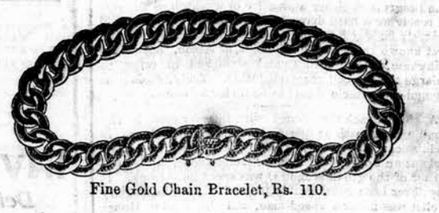
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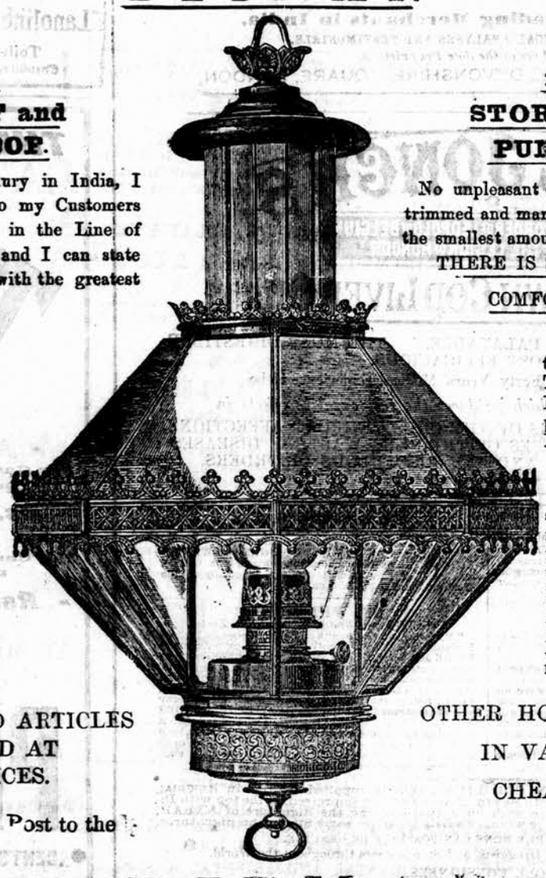

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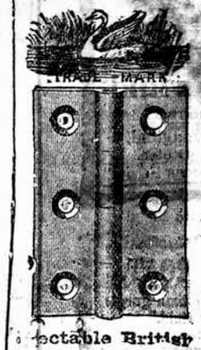

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